THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year).....$10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. NO. 300.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

MACMAHON DEFEATED

AFTER A TWO DAYS BATTLE

HIS ARMY COMPLETELY SHATTERED.

HE IS DRIVEN FROM ONE POSITION AFTER ANOTHER.

BOTH ARMIES REINFORCED

MacMahon Retreats on Sedan with the Remnant of His Army.

GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND CANNON CAPTURED.

SLAUGHTER GREAT ON BOTH SIDES.

King William's Dispatch to the Queen.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT NOUART.

The Result Not Yet Known.

THE ARMIES OF GERMANY.

Their Organization and Movements.

Excitement Against Protestants in France.

The Subject Brought Up in the Corps Legislatif.

"Patriotism the First Religion in France."

Meeting of Notables in Berlin.

An Address to the King Protesting Against Admitting Foreign Intervention.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

Dreadful Situation of the Citizens.

The General Commanding will not Surrender till the City is Reduced to Ashes.

Vrizy Stormed and Captured.

Agitation in France Against the Nobles and Clergy.

Strength of the French Military Force 1,204,000 Men.

France Seeking Information as to the Formation of Guerrilla Bands.

England Likely to have an Alabama Issue with Prussia.

The Latter will not Accept Legal Quibbles.

England Must Fulfill Her Neutrality Obligations or Take the Consequences.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Defeated.

BUZANZY, TUESDAY, August 30, *via* LONDON, August 31.—The Prussian's attacked MacMahon's army to-day near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops was continued for several miles, and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners which were taken. The extent of the battle-field was so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

How the Prussians Bid It.

LONDON, August 31.—The Prussians, conceiving that MacMahon's aim was to gain the frontier to effect a junction with Bazaine, advanced in three lines: the Crown Prince, south of Nancy, marched by way of Commercy, Bar le Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry; the Fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson, moved toward Chalons, at the same time observing Metz, while Steinmetz, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in the hope of meeting MacMahon. Thus the German advance covered the country from Belgium along the Meuse to the Aube, rendering it impossible for MacMahon to reach Metz.

Accusation of Protestants—"The First Religion Now is Patriotism"—Report of Filibustering Expeditions from America Denied.

PARIS, August 31.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Deputy Johnson, of Bordeaux, protested against the accusation of Protestants in France. He affirmed that this was not patriotism, and said that Protestants were ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defense of the country. The Minister of the Interior said that such accusations were unworthy of France. He knew that all Frenchmen were moved by the same sentiments. He would cause it to be published in all the communes of France that the first religion now is patriotism. This was greeted with great applause. Subsequently Deputy Betbmont demanded from the Minister of Marine an explanation of the alleged filibustering expedition of Germans from ports of the United States. The minister in reply said he had received no official dispatches on the subject. In the absence of any intelligence concerning the report, he could not suppose the American government would permit such a violation of the rights of nations. The *Patrie* says the report of these expeditions is absurd, and all other evening papers take the same view.

Visit to the Store Houses.

To-day the Minister of the Interior and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce officially visited the vast storehouses where provisions are collected.

Committee of Defense at Havre.

Le Peuple says a Committee of Defense has been formed in Havre.

Prince Napoleon at Turin.

Late Turin journals announce that Prince Napoleon has taken up his residence near that city.

The Clergy and the War.

The French clergy are still actively moving in favor of the defense of the country.

Scarcity of Water Probable.

Should it be necessary to fill the moat around Paris in order to stop the advance of the Prussians, it will likely cause a scarcity of water in the city for a few days.

Families Coming In.

Official reports show that more than 20,000 carts passed into the city on Sunday, bringing the effects of families living in the environs.

Military School Empty.

The military school at St. Cyr is empty, all the pupils being in the army.

Arrested as a Spy.

Le Peuple says a nephew of Count Bismarck named Malerius, who tried to raise a legion of Hanoverians here some time ago, was arrested yesterday as a spy.

Versailles Organizing for Defense.

PARIS, August 31.—Versailles, though an open town, is organizing for defense.

The Turcos Felicitated.

Advices from Algeria say the Arabs and Kabyles have sent an address of felicitation to the Turcos now in France, and promise to imitate them.

Plotting Against France.

The *Moniteur* says many of the Prussians who were just expelled from Paris were actively plotting against France. It is said the police discovered a case of Prussian uniforms in the house of a suspected person. Many expelled Germans have given false reports as to the hardships they were compelled to undergo. The Germans are leaving rapidly, though permission to remain has been given in a number of instances where there was no doubt of the proper conduct of the applicants.

An American Demands Naturalization.

PARIS, August 31.—Victor Sejour, an American citizen, has demanded to be naturalized, so that he may enlist for the defense of Paris.

MacMahon's Army 200,000 Strong.

PARIS, August 31.—MacMahon has now an effective force of two hundred thousand men, composed of the flower of France, and everything is now in suspense awaiting the issue of a battle which must soon be fought in the department of the Ardennes, or along the Meuse.

Full of Fight and Patriotism.

Paris is fully prepared for the assault of the Prussian forces, and every Parisian is full of fight and patriotism. All the men and youth are ready and eager to join in the onslaught against the hated invaders. The Prussian army advancing along the valley of the Aube and Seine is nothing but Landwehr, the Prince Royal's troops having turned north to check the movement of MacMahon.

The French Victorious on Friday.

PARIS, August 31.—The *Moniteur* says: Persons who have arrived from Meziers affirm that a battle occurred on Friday. Our informant says that the Prussians retreated in great numbers. There has been no official announcement of this affair yet by the Minister of War of the Interior.

The Germans Footsore and Broken Down—But Still Very Lively.

The forced marches of the Prussian Prince Royal have used up many of his men. They are footsore and have to be transported in carts. Thousands have been left behind.

Letters received to-day say that the Prussians are in the department of Vonne and Aube and are overrunning the environs of Troy, and General Tousere is cutting railways and telegraphs.

Chalons Evacuated by the Prussians.

PARIS, August 30, Midnight.—The following official news has just been promulgated by the Minister of the Interior: Chalons has been evacuated entirely by the Prussians. The railroad trains go freely now as far as Rheims. The National Guards of Seine, Marne and Aisne are organizing to offer a vigorous resistance. A Prussian vessel just captured has been brought into Dunkerque.

A Sensation Exploded.

An official French denial is given to the assertion of the *Figaro* newspaper that the Minister of War resigned, a dispatch stating that twenty vessels of large tonnage had left American ports with German filibusters for Alvara, with the object of pillaging French ports.

Minor Notes From Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, August 31.—The Deplomatic Corps will go to Tours if Paris is besieged.

Thirty thousand sick soldiers have returned to Germany.

The national loan now amounts to 807,000,000 francs.

The Paris fortifications will be manned daily hereafter.

Four hundred Arab soldiers have escaped from Prussian prisons and returned to France.

The work of pulling down houses outside of Paris fortifications, has commenced.

PARIS, August 31.—The chief municipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, declaring the people ready to encounter the enemy. The Commanders of the National Guards have received orders notifying them of the positions they are to hold in the fortifications in case of a siege. General Trochu will hold a review of the newly organized Garde de Paris.

The Banks of France commenced the issue yesterday of new bills of the denomination of twenty-five francs.

It is reported Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, when urged by the King of Italy to leave France, replied that she would not abandon the country of her adoption at such a moment.

To-morrow is the last of the three days within which the German residents must leave Paris. After that date the police will search carefully each arondissement to see that the order of expulsion has been observed. Many arrests of alleged spies are made daily.

News from the Front—Scene of the Great Battle.

PARIS, P. M., August 31.—No official information from the scene of the battle was made public to-day. The *Constitutionnel* says, however, that an unofficial character were given in the Chambers yesterday that MacMahon had crossed the Meuse without opposition, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had received from the Ambassador of France at Brussels news that Bazaine on the 26th and 27th disengaged his right wing after a succession of encounters with the enemy. Other journals here continue to give news from private sources of French successes in minor engagements.

The *Journal des Debats* says the forest of Orgeuve, where the great battle is to take place, is traversed by rivers, creeks and swamps in such a manner that it is impossible to march armies through it except by five passes, viz: Le Cheve, Populux, Croix, Aux Bais, Grandpre, La Chalade and Isslette—places sure to be frequently heard from soon.

Uhlans Surrounded.

It is reported that a strong detachment of Uhlans is surrounded in the forest of Mame. They were too far in advance to know when the Crown Prince changed his course, and left behind. The capture of the entire body is expected.

Short Session.

The session of the Senate to-day was short and free from discussion. The two measures of defense proposed by the Corps Legislatif yesterday were passed unanimously. A new law was voted regarding the national guard, which decrees that during the present war the Guard may be called to serve with the regular army, and that all citizens who seek with whatever arms to defend their country, or take any part of the Guard's destructive signs, shall be considered as belonging to it. All former officers or corporals in the army may have the same rank in the National Guard, and the full benefits of the pension laws are made applicable to members of the Guard wounded in service, and to the widows and children of those killed. Senators Housemann and Forcade, who asserted the draft of this law, give the following statements of the French military force: Regular army, 700,000; Garde Mobile, 504,000. This estimate does not, however, include the contingent for 1870, drafted on Monday, 29th.

Resumption of Postal Service.

The journals in the France South has informed the people of Nancy that the postal service is to be speedily resumed, but that all letters must be posted unsealed.

Resistance by the People.

The Prefect of the department of Aisne officially announces the presence of the enemy, and invites the people to organize a force to resist their approach by bands of attacks on Prussian scouts and envoys.

Attack on Edmond About.

PARIS, August 31.—An editor of *Le Papes* makes a violent attack on Edmond About, on account of the latter's articles reflecting on the Emperor. He says: "As much as this man disgusted us before by his fawning and cringing upon the Imperial family, he now disgusts by his cowardly ingratitude and insults to the Emperor and Empress. He should throw aside the ribbon of the Legion of Honor which he disgraces."

Abandoning the Pen for the Sword.

PARIS, August 31.—Gustave Rymard has organized a volunteer corps for the defense of Paris wholly composed of writers for the press.

PRUSSIA.

Meeting of Notables in Berlin—Address to the King.

BERLIN, August 31.—At a meeting of notables here last evening an address to the King was framed, protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would deprive Prussia of the reward for the late victories. The sacrifices of Germany alone should be heard. Germany is willing to confide all to the King of Prussia in establishing peace not again to be wantonly broken.

Organszation and Movements of the Armies of Germany.

BERLIN, August 31.—The *North German Gazette* gives the subjoined statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany, respecting which many errors have been in circulation lately: The Prince Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris *via* Rheims, while the third army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are therefore now moving on Paris. The first army, commanded by General Steinmetz, consists of the first, seventh and eighth army corps, and is now near Metz. The second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the second, third, ninth and tenth army corps. This is also near Metz. The third army, commanded by the Prince Royal, comprises the fifth, six th and eleventh corps, as well as the two Bavarian corps. This army is directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons. The Fifth army, under General Werther, embracing the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Besides these there is the army of Reserves, partly under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Rhine, partly under command of General Caustein at Berlin, and partly under command of General Lowenfeld in Silesia.

The *Gazette*, after this recapitulation, goes on to say: Evidently the Prussians may, without interruption or without danger of exposing their rear, move on Paris, while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain at home and protect the country.

Engagement Near Nouart.

BERLIN, August 31.—The following news is official:

VARENNES, TUESDAY NIGHT, August 30th, *via* BERLIN, Evening 31st.—The advance of the Twelfth Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the Fifth French Corps have had an engagement at Nouart. No details are received. The railway between Mezieres and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

Prussia Will Not Submit to Armed Intervention.

BERLIN, August 31.—The *National Gazetteer* nas the following important intelligence: It is understood that the neutral powers are corresponding actively. No definite result has as yet been attained, except a resolution that each power must acquaint the rest with any individual move. The evident purpose is still to intervene at some stage of the war, though Prussia regards the movement as having been contemplated entirely too late. This intervention has already been almost ofensively announced from Vienna and Florence. Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. The latter has threatened complications requiring an indescribable solution—that it is forced to fight or submit to great sacrifices. Rather than let neutrals profit by our troubles all the powers of earth shall not stop us half way in a war of self preservation. England has also broached her intention to intervene, but she never meant an armed intervention. The interests of Europe demand the cessation of all such attempts.

The Siege of Strasburg—Dreadful Straits of the Besieged—The General Commanding Will Not Surrender.

CARLSRUHE, August 31.—Reports from the besiegers in vesting Strasburg report that the siege has been continued with redoubled force since the unfortunate occurrence which nearly terminated in the death of the brave hearted Colonel Leczinsky. The Prussian parallels have been pushed forward quite up to the outworks of Strasburg. Guns are mounted and an increased fire is maintained without intermission.

A bomb shell from one of the Prussian guns is said to have fallen upon a convent school, killing and wounding a number of girls.

The citizens of Strasburg who have succeeded in getting away from the city, detail harrowing accounts of the dreadful straits to which the besieged have been reduced. They state that the people inside the walls have been forced to the very extremities of hunger by the impossibility to obtain supplies. The sufferings of the people are consequently dreadful. They spend their nights in the cellars of their dwellings in terror of the shells which are exploding in the very center of the town. Food of every description has risen to a fabulous height. Potatoes are sold at twenty francs per pound, and the inhabitants are compelled, in the absence of beef cattle, to subsist on horseflesh.

General Uhrich, General of Division, commanding the Strasburg garrison, undauntedly declares that he will not surrender, even though the town is reduced to ashes.

The Baden troops have placed in position one hundred and sixty-pounders, and the fire from this heavy ordinance has been opened upon the city with tremendous effect.

A general conflagration is now reported to be sweeping through the city of Strasburg.

Fifty thousand Germans are besieging the place. The valuable municipal library has been destroyed by the conflagration.

STUTTGART, August 30.—Information received here to-day states that the garrison at Strasburg are on the eve of capitulating.

A French Victory on Tuesday.

BERLIN, August 31.—Confirmatory dispatches have been received here this morning from Brussels of the accounts of last night, reporting an engagement yesterday between portions of the Fourth Prussian Corps d'Armee and a detachment of MacMahon's command. The account received from Belgium awards the victory to the French.

Putting Guns in Position by Steam—Balloon Reconnoissance.

A number of street locomotives have been sent from the arsenal in this city to assist the Prussians in putting heavy guns in position before the walls of Metz.

The Prussian Government has engaged the services of Wells, the Scotch aeronaut, to conduct the aerial observations on the Prussian coast. Yesterday he crossed over Ostend, Belgium, in his balloon.

Death of Baron Rahden.

The husband of Countess Paulina Lucca, Baron Rahden, who received a dangerous wound at the battle of Rezonville, is dead.

How Bazaine's Attempt to Escape was Defeated.

BREWEN, August 31.—Letters from the Prussian headquarters explain how Bazaine's attempt to escape from Metz was defeated. A copy of certain dispatches which were found near Metz, from which the Prussians learned that the enemy was to retreat in two bodies, one by the high road to Mars la Tour and Verdun, and the other by the Conflans turnpike. This plan was disconcerted by the Prussian attack on the 14th. The French subsequently took the road to Metz, but were again repulsed and finally driven back in the battle of the 18th to the walls of Metz. There they have since been confined, their only way of escaping being to cut a passage through the Prussian line which they have not attempted.

Barbarity of the French.

BERLIN, August 31.—The *North German Gazette* calls on all mankind to behold the barbarity of the French in seeking to stop the transpottation of sick and wounded over neutral soil.

ENGLAND.

England Likely to Have an Alabama Issue with Prussia.

LONDON, August 31.—England is likely to have an Alabama issue with Prussia. A note almost equivalent to a protest has been received by Earl Granville. It remonstrates against England's disregard or her obligations as a neutral; declares Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the law officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfill her neutral obligations or take the consequences. The question is a diplomatic one, the note adds, and must be promptly solved as such.

Prussian Cavalry Defeat MacMahon's Advance Guard.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 31.—An engagement took place yesterday between Monzon and Carignan, between a strong force of Prussian cavalry and the advance guard of MacMahon's army. After a hard contest the French fell back. The Prussians took possession of Carignan on the line of railway from Sedan to Thionville, destroying the rails. To-day fighting was renewed at Armigny, on the same line of railway, ten kilometers from the Belgian frontier, in consequence of the position of the contending armies the Belgian troops under Count Flanders have been stationed at Philipsville.

Vrizy Stormed and Captured.

LONDON, August 31.—On Monday two squadrons of Hussars stormed and captured the town of Vrizy, between Vouziers and Attigney. The town was chiefly garrisoned by the Turcos.

The Crown Prince Behind Time.

Telegrams from Paris this morning are exultant in a statement that the Crown Prince is thirty-six hours behind his calculations, and will not arrive at the right moment to effect a junction with Frederick Charles.

Agitation Against the Nobles and Clergy in France.

Agitation has commenced in various districts of France against the nobles, gentry and also the clergy, the agitators accusing them of sympathizing with Prussia. Disturbances from this cause have occurred at Ille, Vellume, Montford, Honda and Tourraine.

Two of MacMahon's Staff Captured.

Two Uhlans of the Royal Guards, last night brought in two staff officers of Gen. MacMahon, just captured.

English Review of the Situation.

The *Standard*, in reviewing the situation this morning, says: The Prussians are strong around Rheims, while immense masses have passed northward. It is impossible to say whether the report that the King is moving on Paris with a heavy force is true or not. It is equally doubtful if the rumor that the French Ministers of War and Interior have fled from moved from the Capital has any foundation. The news is all uncertain and conflicting. Private advices report that MacMahon by his tactics has succeeded in separating the forces of his opponent and that he will deliver a battle probably to-day, with most confident hopes of success.

The *Times* of this morning, in an editorial, states that it believes MacMahon is now endeavoring to retreat upon Soissons, having failed in his attempt to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

Intervention.

There are daily conferences at the Foreign Office, between Under Secretary Hyman and the representatives of Russia and Austria, reported.

The North German Envoy at St. Petersburg has been instructed to ask of the Russian Government an explanation as to the movements of troops on the Polish frontiers.

Napoleon Seriously Ill.

The Emperor is said to be seriously ill at Sedan.

Excitement Against Protestants in France.

LONDON, August 31.—There is great local excitement in the French departments against alleged sympathizers with Prussia, and notably against Protestants.

No Foreign Troops Permitted to Cross Belgian Territory.

LONDON, August 31.—The Belgian Government denies having assented to any foreign troops crossing a portion or her soil

Without Importance.

The French say the battle between Dun and Stenay on Sunday was without importance.

Mass Meeting in Germany.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 31.—A great mass meeting has been held in Germany, to protest against foreign intervention in favor of peace, declaring that Germany alone has the right of dictation.

Troops Leaving Paris.

Troops have been leaving Paris for the north all day. News from the armies reaches here slowly.

Efforts to Reinforce MacMahon.

Every effort is being made to reinforce MacMahon from Paris. Notwithstanding some backward movements, it is believed MacMahon's army is very strong, and will persevere in the desperate attempt to assail the Prussians before Metz and enable the beleaguered army of Bazaine to break out.

Strasburg Unlikely to Hold Out.

The latest advices from Strasburg represent that the fortress is unlikely to hold out more than three days.

Sufferings of the Inhabitants of Strasburg.

LONDON, August 31.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of Strasburg are terrible. They are starving, and compelled to live in cellars day and night to avoid the unceasing fire of the besiegers. Another fruitless sortie was made by the garrison on Monday, The Prussian sharpshooters are within five hundred yards of the glacis. Many houses have been burned. The arsenal at one time was on fire, but the ammunition was safely removed. The fortress continues to resist.

Germans Sustaining the Government

LONDON, August 31.—Public meetings are held all over Prussia to sustain the government in prosecuting the war to the end, and to discourage all attempts of premature negotiations.

An Almost Hopeless Task.

The *Times*, striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says: MacMahon seeks to get back again toward Paris. Saturday morning he was at Steray; Sunday, according to French report, he retired to Vouziers and Rethel, but the Belgian accounts report him on Tuesday at Sedan, with the Prince Imperial, and hourly expecting the Emperor. The Prince had hastened forward leaving the Emperor, whose illness prevented his travelling rapidly. The Germans say the French were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangement to save their baggage in case of retreat, and hence they have been compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

Cannonading Heard All Day Tuesday.

LONDON, August 31.—A dispatch from Carignan says cannonading was heard south of that place all day yesterday and late into the night. The result is unknown. The Emperor has certainly left Carignan for Sedan.

The Flight from Paris.

LONDON, August 31.—An extraordinary miscellany of passengers are constantly arriving from Paris—gentlemen, nuns, jockies, horses, school girls, &c.

Prussian Governor of Alsace.

LONDON, August 31.—Count Bohlen has been installed Magnenan as the Prussian Governor of Alsace.

Napoleon Denounced.

The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the the Emperor fiercely.

Ambulance Badges on Ammunition Wagons.

The French papers assert that the Prussians place the red cross of their ambulance service on their ammunition wagons, and some of the officers wear the badge on their arms to avert French fire.

Powder Distributed.

Four millions of kilograms of powder have been distributed to the batteries on the fortifications of Paris.

Communication Still Open Between London and Paris.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 31.—The announcement that communication between London and Paris has been stopped is apparently premature. The railway officials say the train will start at the usual time this evening.

Troops Leaving Paris.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Paris Tuesday afternoon: At least 30,000 troops left to-day by the northern railway. The destination unknown. Plenty of troops are left in town, and they are still swarming, especially marines and sailors, who are apparently charmed with its defense. The Bois Le Boulogne has been closed since yesterday evening.

Crowding Into Paris.

Eight hundred wagons containing household goods passed yesterday through the Auteuil gate alone. The inhabitants of the environs are crowding into Paris and camping in the streets and squares, unable to obtain food even without paying in advance. All Parisians are leaving who can. I was offered to-day a Senator's house for nothing on condition of occupying it. We both became the fight that to save this advance force Bazaine was obliged to bring forward the large part of Admirault's Corps, which brought on a fierce engagement that opened at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and did not end until nearly dark. The result was that after several retreating movements the French troops were finally forced back to the protection of their mail works to the east of Metz. The losses were very heavy on both sides. Upon the following day, Sunday of the whole French army to the north and south of Metz, with the army of the Saar, consisting of the Seventh Wesphalia and Eighth Rhenish corps, with the Brandenburg division of cavalry deployed to the right and left from their massed position in front of Metz. The cavalry taking the extreme right and stretching its outposts almost to Thionville on the north. The army is under Steinmetz and numbers over 70,000 men, of all arms, and has in its front the Second French army, which Prince Charles was deploying his magnificent army of the Rhine to the left, hurrying horse and foot from Pont-a-Mousson, about ten miles above Metz, on the Moselle, to cross and cut off Bazaine's retreat toward Verdun. Prince Charles probably has under him two hundred thousand men, the first East Prussian, the second Pomeranian, third Brandenburg, fourth Magdeburg and Thuringian, ninth Schleswig-Holstein, tenth Hanoverian, and twelfth Saxon corps, and a few small divisions of Infantry, and the cavalry divisions and 110 batteries with 600 guns.

The German Movements

Have been so well timed that on the same day (the 14th) a heavy detachment from the army of the Crown Prince made its appearance in front of an old fourth-class fortification of Toul, commanding the railway track between Nancy and Commercy, and demanded its surrender, which, of course, was refused. On Sunday night and Monday morning, the 15th and 16th, heavy columns of the Prussian army, but occupying a semi-circle with its concave side to the westward: Steinmetz on the right and facing Metz, with his pickets almost at Thionville; Prince Frederick Charles in the center and Prince of Prussia Frederick William on the left, stretching across the Nancy and Paris Railway at Toul, with his cavalry outposts thrown forward to Commercy. Under the Crown Prince there have been 150,000 men, including the Wurtemburg and Bavarian troops, Sixth cavalry division, Eleventh corps and Nassau corps, sixth Silesian, fifth Posenand, the splendid corps of guards, and between four and five hundred field pieces.

Opposed to this vast army the French had the army of the Rhine under Bazaine at Metz consisting of about 180,000 men and some 600 field pieces, and the reserves and new recruits at Chalons, consisting of one hundred thousand of the Garde Mobile and various troops from Africa and other sections hurried forward to swell the ranks and form the left wing of MacMahon's army westward. On Monday, the 15th, Bazaine commenced his attempt to escape, but was driven the Germans such desperate repulses the previous day that it was thought but slight obstacles could be opposed to his retiring on Verdun. The main force took the southern road, while a strong detachment of ten thousand men were pushed along the northern road, which they reached from the main one at a point almost within reach of the heavy guns of Metz, and by a running fight no longer reaches Verdun *via* Etoin. All day Monday, however, these two roads had been covered by the army of Bazaine, who had in small detachments frequent encounters with the Second Cheasseurs D'Afrique, the latter always cleaning the roads of the former.

On Monday also Prince Frederick Charles had succeeded in massing a large body of his troops to the south bank of the Moselle, and in the Moselle, having been engaged all Friday night in crossing his battalions over the bridge. Monday evening the main bulk of his army occupied a line facing northward on the south side of the main road from Metz to Verdun, and ready for a dash on the retreating force of Bazaine, who was thus brought to a stand and forced to give battle.

The force of Steinmetz, or a large part of it at least, had in the meantime crossed the Moselle at a point about two thirds distance from Metz to Thionville, north. It was headed by the Brandenburg cavalry, and came down with a dash, and without waiting for their support from the northern road to give the French army on the northern road to give battle at Doncourt. Bazaine's army, therefore, at once found itself compelled to fight to a stand between Mars la Tour, on the main road, and Doncourt, on the Metz and Etoin road. Prince Frederick Charles himself engaged at Doncourt with the same troops that he had fought so tenaciously on Monday.

It would appear that Prince Charles awaited on the south until the guns of the Prussian division on the north assured him that the right wing of the French army was well engaged, for the attack on the main road did not commence until nine o'clock in the morning of the 16th. Every available regiment appears to have been engaged on each side. The French have fought well, and from the fine ground on all sides repulsed them. So far as a field victory goes, without calculating the strategical object of the battle, the French troops were gloriously victorious, and when it closed at twilight the sturdy defenders of France occupied the field of battle. The German army had, however, obtained its object, which was to stop the retreat of Bazaine, and in this view and in the probable subsequent advantage to the Germans, it may be considered the greatest victory they have won up to this time. The result of the battle of the 16th will probably be that Bazaine will be forced within the lines of Metz. Here he will find it difficult to feed such a large army.

We do not believe, however, the position is so extremely critical for France as it might appear at first sight. It is no easy matter to invest Metz, such an enormous army have the French, therefore this of itself, in the main, will not fail to deal perhaps some fatal blows to an enemy who is obliged to run his lines of intrenchment over a long distance and have them cut by a river. It is probable, however, no investment of the city can take place under present circumstances, but that Bazaine will make strong efforts to break through the line of his enemies.

Prussian Man-of-War at Key West.

KEY WEST, August 31.—The Prussian man-of-war Meteor, from Jamaica, arrived this afternoon, and is waiting for instructions from Washington.

The Saratoga special train, which left New York at 1:30 P. M., was run into at East Albany, New York, by an engine used for switching purposes, and the baggage car and north end of the drawing-room car smashed. Fortunately no person was injured. The train was delayed three hours.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Conventions in Maryland.

Aid to Freedmen's Schools in the South Withdrawn—Death of an American Officer in Mexico—Vote Against Issuing Bonds to a Railroad, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1870.

Vote Against City Aid to a Railroad.

At an election just held in Norfolk, Va., to decide whether the city aid should be extended to a railroad company, the negroes voted almost solidly with the mass of white tax payers against issuing bonds for the purpose.

Congressional Nominations.

Union Republican conventions to nominate candidates for Congress meet in all the districts of Maryland. The Democrats of the Baltimore district are working openly to secure the support of colored voters.

Order Suspended.

The order for the relief of army officers acting as Indian agents has been suspended until the report of the Peace Commissioners, now on the plains, has been received. In the meantime Secretary Cox is in correspondence with several benevolent organizations in regard to the manner of filling the vacancies when they do occur.

Schools for Freedmen in the South.

The following has been addressed to the American Missionary Association concerning the rents paid by the Government for the privilege of schools in the buildings turned over in the South by the Freedmen's Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, August 15, 1870.

The rental arrangement by which this Bureau has been aiding benevolent organizations in sustaining schools expired on the 1st of July last, as Congress failed to make an appropriation for the continuance of the work. Arrangements, I regret to say, cannot be renewed the coming term. It is hoped the societies will make all possible appeal to their patrons, and put forth most vigorous efforts at least to prevent the schools in the South from decreasing.

J. N. ALVORD, General Superintendent.

Death of an American in Mexico.

Information has been received here of the death at Mazatlan, Mexico, of Colonel Frank Dunn, formerly of Athens, Ohio. He was lieutenant colonel of cavalry under Juarez in the campaign against Maximillian.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

REDUCTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The work of reducing the number of officers of the army under the new law is rapidly going on.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The outstanding legal tender circulation, according to the books of the United States Treasurer to-day, was $365,000,000; on hand in Treasury notes of the series of 1863, $14,417,158; to supply the place of notes of retired fractional currency outstanding to-day, $40,027,784.

MANSFIELD, O.

Robinson Indicted for Murder—Soldiers' Reunion—Prohibition Convention—A Democratic Stumper.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 31, 1870.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against A. Robinson for the murder of Mary J. Lunsford, in March last.

A reunion of the 23d, 42d, 102d and 120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry takes place at Ashland, Ohio, to-day. A good time is anticipated.

The prohibitionists of this district are proposing a convention for the nomination of a member of Congress, to be held at Delaware September 7th.

The wabbling John Hubbell, Democratic candidate for Congress, is perambulating among the country school houses and corner groceries of this county, canvassing for votes. He is to enlighten our citizens in Slinges Hall next Saturday evening.

ASHLAND, OHIO.

Reunion of the 23d, 42d, 102d and 120th Regiments of Ohio Volunteers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., August 31, 1870.

A grand reunion of the surviving members of the Forty-third, Forty-second, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twentieth regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry took place here to-day. The village was tastefully decorated, and the boys treated with great hospitality by the citizens. A bountiful repast was spread in a grove adjoining the town, which they heartily enjoyed hugely. Captain T. Hannell made the reception speech, and General J. A. Garfield delivered the annual address. Chaplain G. W. Collier also spoke at some length. The afternoon and evening were devoted to business meetings of the different organizations, and to street speeches by Chaplain Collier, General Garfield and others. Everything was done in an orderly and quiet manner. The different regiments will meet next year as follows: One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twentieth at Mansfield, on the 18th of October; Twenty-third at Cleveland, September 14th, Forty-second at Wadsworth, Medina county, on the last Wednesday in August.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Completion of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 31.

The completion of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad will be effected in about one week. The line runs from here north to Jackson, Michigan, a distance of ninety-five miles. At the latter point connection will be made with the Michigan Southern and Michigan Railroad, of which it virtually forms a part. The two lines make a through line of 240 miles, and the entire line will be opened for business by the middle of next month. There will be large quantities of salt and lumber shipped over this road from the Saginaw Valley to the Southern markets via the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati road from this place.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Private dispatches from Dayton state that Gen. Schenck has concluded to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio district.

ALBANY, August 31.—The Democratic State Central Committee appointed the 21st of September as the time for holding the Democratic Convention at Rochester. The *Argus* says that Governor Hoffman, Lieut. Governor Dorsheimer and nearly all the present incumbents will be nominated.

CLEVELAND, August 31.—The Temperance party of the Eighteenth Congressional District nominated John D. Cox to-day.

DETROIT, August 31.—The Sixth Congressional District Convention finally nominated Hon. J. F. Driggs on the thirty-eighth ballot, he receiving thirty-four of fifty-eight votes. The Republicans will renominate Hon. Thomon Ferry in the Fourth district to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Jefferson City to-day. About eight hundred delegates were present, of whom more than one hundred are colored. Much excitement and confusion prevailed. John F. Benjamin was finally made temporary Chairman, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1870.

ACTIVITY AMONG SHIPPERS AND IMPORTERS.

The arrivals at this port have been very numerous for the past few days, and the activity among shippers and importers is greater than for several years. The foreign arrivals have averaged fifteen a day for the past ten days, and have amounted to forty-one. The number has rarely, if ever, been exceeded, even before the war. A majority of the vessels bear foreign flags, the English predominating, though the Norwegian marine has considerably increased since the opening of the European war.

RECEPTION OF BISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

Archbishop McCloskey was given a formal and very imposing reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day. He responded to the welcome by the clergy and laity in an address explaining the infallibility dogma, defending its manner of discussion and adoption by the Ecumenical Council, and predicting that the result of discussions it would harmonize and consolidate the church.

THE EDWARDS-COLLYER FIGHT

For the light weight championship is off, Collyer having forfeited the stakes. Edwards will probably retire from the ring.

MILK RETAILERS

To-day fixed the price at twelve cents a quart, being three cents more. The rate is higher than ever before in this city.

TICKET SPECULATORS.

The police have been ordered to arrest all ticket speculators found plying their vocation.

SAILED.

Mrs. Horace Greeley and daughter sailed in the Scotia to-day.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts for August were $15,646,265, an increase of $1,325,537 over August, 1869.

FROM CUBA.

Official news from the Cuban insurgent army states that eight hundred rifles, of the Upton's pattern, are now in the hands of the rebels and there is good reason to believe they saved a large cargo, of the second cargo, Cespedes's government is at Oriente, but will soon remove to Camagne. Congress is in session.

THE STRIKERS AT FALL RIVER.

It is stated that the manufacturers at Fall River will employ Chinese labor if the strikers don't come to terms.

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Three policemen in Brooklyn had a fight to-night with three burglars operating on houses, the owners of which were in the country. Two of the thieves were secured.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool.

The soldiers reunion at DesMoines, Iowa, will be a great affair. It is estimated that 25,000 men are already in camp, and thousands more are awaiting transportation.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Inman Libel Suit—The United States Steamer Franklin at Portsmouth, England—Archbishop of Breslau About to Resign in Consequence of the Promulgation of Infallibility—The Earl of Aberdeen Reported Drowned—The Carlist Rising in Spain, &c., &

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny,
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

Now that the Ring have got their ticket in the field, probably the question which has already addressed itself to themselves, is, what will they do with it? In bringing it into existence they have disgusted a majority of the faction of the party that had not already enrolled under the banner of the Reformers. A miserable faction only will support the ticket. The County Convention was the scene of bargaining and selling, as in former years. There was a time when almost any ticket could indulge in the expectation of the support of the party, but it has gone by. There was already a deep-seated determination on the part of the people to trust the Ring no longer—a determination which the proceedings of Tuesday will render all the stronger. After all, the Ring need not trouble themselves seriously about what they will do with their ticket. The people will dispose of it in due time and in a manner that the present generation of leaders will not be apt to forget.

IT was the opinion among all classes yesterday that the Anti-Reform Convention, engineered by the Ring, failed utterly to redeem the promises which were freely made in order to stay the flood of public opinion in favor of the Reform Ticket. The Ring Ticket has no grip or self-propelling force. The Legislative ticket especially is weak. It may seem strange that this should be so, but third and fourth rate men comport perfectly with the purposes of the leaders. Men of stern stuff, who cannot be molded to the schemes of the leaders, are not wanted in Harrisburg. The action is perfectly consistent with the uses for which Representatives are required at the Capital. It was an objection to the Reform candidates that they were beyond the influence of Legislative jobbers, and that with them for Representatives the brokerage business of leaders would be destroyed. The Convention was not expected to nominate Representatives of the people but of the leaders, and this duty was discharged with perfect faithfulness and alacrity. For many years this has been the practice of Conventions, and the people have ratified the proceedings; but this time the indorsement will be withheld. The Reform not the Ring ticket will be elected. Mark that.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Through the favor of Mr. WILLIAM SHARSWOOD, Ph. D., of Philadelphia, we are enabled to lay the following interesting correspondence before our readers:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An item has been published in some of the daily journals to the effect that "Professors Huxley and Tyndall are coming to this country to lecture." The statement, so far as it concerns the latter gentleman, is, to my certain knowledge, in anticipation of any such resolution on his part. In my last letter to Professor Tyndall I asked if an invitation should be addressed to him to visit this country and repeat some of his lectures which have charmed the audiences at the Royal Institution of London, whether it would be accepted. To this question I have a few posts since received a reply, of which I send an extract.

I am, most respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM SHARSWOOD.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1870, 24 Sharswood st.

BELLE ALP, SWITZERLAND, August 3, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very much flattered by your letter, which reached me in my temporary home among the Alps. The names of your countrymen to me has been so great, and the wish that I should visit America has been so often expressed to me by individual Americans, that I have more than once seriously considered whether I ought not to pay your country a visit. I have, however, been kept back in the first place by my duties as home; for, though the managers of the Royal Institution leave me in a great measure my own master, still their very kindness gives them a claim upon my consideration. I have been also deterred by the difficulty which I should experience in bringing the lectures up to my own ideal; and I have been even deterred by the fear of American hospitality. In London I keep myself tolerably free from the entanglements of society, and what is looked at home might not be looked upon with equal leniency in America. Many of my friends would doubtless not approve of my going unless they saw very good reasons for the step The invitation which you are good enough to contemplate might go far to remove their opposition. At all events, I can only say that should it come to me it will receive my best consideration.

The inducements which operate most upon me are, firstly, to respond in the only way open to me to the exceeding kindness of which I have been the object. Secondly, to aid in a consummation mentioned to me by one of my correspondents who thought that the friendly visits of men of science from the arena of politics might do something towards promoting good feeling between America and England.

I am, my dear sir, most faithfully yours,
JOHN TYNDALL.

WILLIAM SHARSWOOD, Esq., etc., etc., etc.

Professor TYNDALL is more or less known to everybody in this country as the successor of the illustrious FARADAY at the Royal London Institution. His biographical sketch of the great philosopher and discoverer has been read with pleasure by tens of thousands who, it may be, have never read his "Lectures on Heat," or his "Lectures on Sound." As a physicist Professor TYNDALL ranks at the head of the class in Great Britain, and has few if any superiors on the continent. His published lectures show admirable are in his powers of statement, exposition and illustration; how successful he is in popularizing and making plain the most abstruse and difficult scientific truths, while there is abundant testimony that, in enthusiasm and in the ability to delight an audience, he is little, if at all inferior to FARADAY. We need not say that comparatively few eminent scientific men are able thus to entertain as well as instruct a popular audience, and it would surely seem a great gain not less than a great gratification to vast multitudes if Professor TYNDALL could be induced to spend a few months in lecturing in our chief cities. With reference to any political results that might flow from his sojourn among us, nothing needs be said. A man of the people himself, and a Liberal in politics, he would doubtless make an impression favorable to his country. From the excessive hospitality of the people the Professor surely has nothing to fear. The citizens who cheerfully left Mr. DICKENS to his long solitary walks and hotel meditations, would undoubtedly exercise equal forbearance towards the philosopher. We trust that our lyceums, literary associations, library companies and other societies of the kind will take measures to inform Prof. TYNDALL how eagerly and liberally he will be welcomed, should he resolve to visit the United States. Such measures would be the best possible indorsement of the proposed invitation.

RELIGION AND THE WAR.

Even at this late day, we notice, there are those who *still* see in the contest between Germany and France a contest of set purpose between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. It seems that this view is not confined to the United States, but that even in Germany and in France a few people persist in thus forcing upon the combatants principles and motives of action utterly absent from their thoughts. Prof. MAXIMILIAN OERTEL, the editor of a Roman Catholic journal, lately mentioned he notion in terms far from complimentary. He said:

"We have already often spoken out against this matter and warned our readers against it. So far as our Catholic countrymen in the old home and in America are concerned, we are sure that they all with the exception of a few fantasts in this war earnestly sympathize with Germany and wish all good fortune and prosperity to the German arms under the leadership of the King of Prussia. That King William is a Protestant and a Free Mason has nothing to do with the matter; the honor and unity of Germany are the concern and for that battle is made. We Catholic Germans must in all earnestness protest against the interpretation that we could be so weak headed and forgetful as to [illegible] respect [illegible] for a victory [illegible] and fatherland from a victory [illegible] the French Napoleon, in the land of divine Providence, was for a long time the strongest support of the Catholic Rome from the Garibaldian riotous revolutionists; he was nothing more. Whose power, Irish Catholic Ireland's recognize Napoleon as a protector of the Catholic Church, no other hand, American Catholic Germans recognize the King of Prussia as a patron of popish interests, and so from our religious point of view take sides, that be their fair, and is, of course, to be considered for from a Christian one-sided way of looking at things.

Thus authoritatively, or at least confidently, as becometh his title, speaketh the professor. In fact, the persistence with which the religious character of the war is insisted upon by many, both Catholics and Protestants, is a striking illustration of the need for the precept "Render unto CÆSAR," &c. It may, however, be well to reflect that the notion reprobated is probably not in all instances cherished for the sake of its supposed abstract truth, or urged on the ground of a mere theoretical interest. On the contrary, in some quarters it is an appeal to prejudice, employed by those who would like thus to rouse the spirit of crusade and to meet political deficiency by religious compensation. By ultramontane Catholics in France and Germany it has, we believe, been thus used.

Then, there is an aspect of the war, which quite independently of the opinions and motives of the combatants, presents a strong and decided religious interest. At any rate, the aspect to which we refer cannot but awaken some feeling in every person who watches with concern the march of human events. A few days ago, a published letter giving account of an interview with the Pope, represented him as using very harsh words concerning the German members of the Council. It seems that they were very troublesome and difficult to manage. It is, indeed, well understood that the Italian leaders of the church regard Germany with a feeling made up of horror and disgust, thinking the whole country more or less tainted with the diabolical spirit of MARTIN LUTHER. The mere memory of the Reformation must be enough to prevent all complacency in the ultramontane mind when thinking of the *Tedeschi*. In the history of France, no such reproach can be found; in fact, French fidelity to the church was so zealous and uncompromising that it succeeded by persecution in preventing the propagation of Protestantism in the country. France has always remained Catholic.

In view of these and other considerations which might be mentioned it would seem natural for Catholics not bound by the obligations of patriotism, that is, not Germans, to desire the success of France rather than Germany, in the present war. Protestants, on the other hand, apart from their view of the right or wrong of the conflict, might be expected to hail with satisfaction the triumph of Germany. Though largely Catholic in religion still, we may confidently regard the German Catholics as fully committed against ultramontanism, and should Prussia succeed, the preponderant political and military power of continental Europe will be controlled by a Protestant dynasty. This will not be all. At the same time Catholic France, so long faithful to the church, will be reduced, it is expected, to the condition of a second rate power. These and such like views are probably in the mind of many of those who profess to regard the war as in some sense religious, and they are certainly the ground of much of the interest and sympathy with which its events are watched.

THE LOOK AHEAD.

The twenty-four hours that have elapsed since the Anti-Reform Republican Convention brought forth its ticket have been fruitful of signs and prognostications touching the canvass and the result. It would be simply truthful to say that the Anti-Reform ticket has fallen flat. It awakens no favorable response, and for it no enthusiasm can be created. Those who had their expectations raised by the promises of the managers of a ticket composed of "better men" than the Reform nominees are bitterly disappointed.

It is almost inconceivable how, after all these promises, a ticket so utterly devoid of strength should have been placed in the field. The only explanation we have heard is, that the "better men" about whom there was so much talk utterly refused to permit their names to be used against the Reform nominees. We suspect that this is the true explanation, for the truth is, that the "better men" in every walk of life are in the Reform movement, and are going to assist to carry it successfully through.

The only chance the Ring leaders and Anti-Reformers had was in selecting a ticket as nearly equal in excellence as possible to that of the Reform Convention—a better was out of the question. The leaders fully conceded this from the start, for the only way they could address themselves to the people, was to hail the Reform ticket as the sign of deliverance, was with the promise that they would abandon their old hacks, turn over a new leaf, and in the action of their convention come fully up to public expectation. If the voters only would wait before committing themselves to the Reform Ticket, they said, they would see that by sticking to them every reform, both as to men and measures, so loudly and universally demanded, would be secured.

Now do we see what their promises are worth—how their pledges have been kept, and what claim they have to public confidence. Those who thought best to wait for the action of the so-called "Regular" convention, experience no difficulty now in deciding what they will do. Hundreds who up to this time have occupied this position have promptly and openly taken ground for the Reform nominations.

The Convention had a chance to insure success, but deliberately threw it away. It might have made its action respectable by taking at least a portion of the Reform candidates, but it had not the wisdom to perceive this. The same blindness to consequences, disregard of public opinion and contempt for the general welfare which have characterized the leaders in other things ruled the Convention.

An assemblage of this kind is never guilty of such a thing as a high regard for the public good. Certain individuals constituting a small and generally disgusted minority, may be found acting from patriotic motives, but the controlling influence keeps steadily in view the coveted plunder and the perpetuation of its power.

It is not harsh nor unjust to say that this was true of the so-called "Regular" Convention. The proceedings have brought the question of good men and reform, a sharply defined issue before the people. As advocates of reform we ought perhaps to thank the Convention for the service it has done our cause. Before it acted there were those who hesitated, in the hope that what was clearly wise, honest and patriotic would be done. But there is no such ground of hope now. The proceedings have vindicated the action of the Reformers, who refused to wait and see what blunders the leaders would commit before they acted. We never doubted how they would act. We never had any faith that the authors of the abuses requiring reform ever could become reformers. That they have not, even under circumstances offering the highest incentives, must be admitted by every candid person who has watched their course.

—Friends of Reform! our course is now clear. Our enemies have removed what were obstacles, clear in our way. The people now see clearly and are with us. Success is within our reach. We have but to put forth an effort to grasp it. The time is not too short to do all that is necessary to give us a complete triumph. Hence for h till the election let us be active. Let our committees go to work in earnest. We are supported by the solid sense, the conscientious judgment and hearty good wishes of the great body of the people, who on election day will be found standing shoulder to shoulder for our most excellent ticket.

We likes a first rate notice of a friend, and as the latest specimen we copy the following from the "organ," being free that it has to say of the Ring candidate for the fattest office to be filled this fall:

"Mr. Joseph Ross, our candidate for Prothonotary, is one of our oldest and most respected citizens and business men. He is a prominent member of the Second U. P. Church and enjoys the confidence of the entire community. Admirably qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and very well known and popular throughout the county, his nomination adds material strength to the ticket."

"One of the oldest," "admirably qualified," "U. P." "material strength,"—these are all good, and for them the candidate must feel grateful.

J. M. GOLDBERG, of New York, is dissatisfied with the American Colonization Society, because, as he alleges, the expenses are now six times what they used to be, while about one-fifteenth the Africans are returned to Liberia, and those of a class that are more ignorant than the natives. It has cost $7,965 in expenses, $13,062 73 in salaries, etc., and $83,498 26 in vessel repairs, etc., since May, 1868, to send out 109 people. It 1861-4, 169 people were sent over at a salary expense of $26,125, and other office expenses of $7,000. In former years 600 or 700 emigrants were dispatched yearly at a salary expense of only $1,500 or $2,000 per annum. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Colonization Society can put a better showing upon their figures than J. M. Goldberg has done.

Prof. Pelizza, of Florence, has found a sure cure for somnambulism. Magnetism is the method, and it is thus applied: Every night on going to bed, the somnambulist applies round his his leg a few turns of thin copper wire, sufficiently long to communicate to the ground, and in the morning this conductor is removed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

IT is estimated that at least a hundred thousand persons returned to New York city, from the country by steamboat and railroad, Monday. The towns all along up the Hudson sent their quota, as likewise did the Adirondacks, Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch. One train on the Hudson River Railroad had 22 passenger cars attached, and on the Harlem and New Haven routes the capacity of the iron horse was submitted to a like severe test.

There are in Baltimore from thirty to forty packing oyster houses, having a capital of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Fifteen thousand hands of all ages, and all races, and of both sexes, are employed in opening oysters. Some packing houses open 4,000 bushels a day. There is a certain process by which the oysters are packed in tin cans so that they will keep in perfect order an indefinite length of time, and are in this state sent all over the world. They are first steamed in the shell. A crate full are rolled into huge steam boxes for this purpose. These packing houses also pack and can vegetables and fruits of all kinds in immense quantities. A single firm will pack from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of peaches, and also strawberries in large quantities.

All accounts from the South represent that the crops are in good condition. The grain crops are already secured and are very large. Last year the people of most of the Gulf States imported grain from the North at high prices—corn selling as high as $1 75 a bushel. Dealers are now offering to contract for the delivery of new corn at eighty-five cents. Wheat is selling at Atlanta at $1 25, and it is thought that the State of Georgia will have a considerable surplus for export.

Common petroleum, dropped on a piece of cotton, which having been carefully squeezed dry, is rubbed over the face and hands—is said to be a sure protection against the bites of mosquitoes. It may be, while the ordor is fresh; but we have no faith in anything *sure*, but a wet towel supplied to the back of a mosquito and reasonably pressed. Next to this, a well made mosquito net around one's bed is most to be relied on; in fact, it is the only reliable protection from the pests while one sleeps.

The securities deposited thus far by the applicants for charters for the new national banks have been five-twenty and ten-forty bonds in equal amounts. There appears to be a difference of opinion among financiers in different parts of the country as to the comparative value of these bonds, and changes are being constantly made by depositors. Foreign purchasers invariably ask for the bonds first issued by the Government, believing they are equivalent to a first mortgage, and very few of the issues of 1862 are now found in the foreign market.

A Washington dispatch says: There is an idea abroad that if gold runs up too fast Boutwell will com eto the relief of the market, as he did in September of last year; but there is good authority for the assertion that he will do nothing of the kind. The Government has no gold to play away, or give away, and if the war lasts long enough it is more likely to be a buyer of gold than a seller.

In Lancaster, Pa., is a machine, inclosed in a glass vase, near the top of which is a jeweled watch, keeping time; under the watch is a train of miniature cars, running on a circular railroad, and passing through a tunnel. In the foreground is a girl pumping water and a man splitting wood, while near him is another man working with a jack-plane. In a cottage near by sits a young lady at a window, looking at the workmen, but if you look at her, she modestly closes the blind, when is quickly opened by her scowling mother, who leaves in high dudgeon and sends her colored servant to order you away. The motive power is concealed in a walnut case.

The Prussian system of medical administration is described as very good and efficient, while in the French army the operations of the medical officers are injuriously controlled and hampered. The number of surgeons attached to the French ambulances is still too limited. French army surgeons have said that after Magenta their arms became deadened from operating, and their instruments useless, while there were yet a number of the French wounded unprovided for, not to mention at least 1,500 Austrians. And yet the number remains as limited in the present campaign.

It is stated that a thread of silk will sustain nearly the same weight as a bar of iron of the same thickness. Its origin and history present some elements of veritable romance. Indigenous in China, the long tailed (taled) Celestials ascribe to it a fabulous antiquity, even reaching back three thousand four hundred years before the Christian era. As it is the habit of the Emperor once a year to plow the ground in order to add royal prestige and dignity to the heavier labors of the field, so the Empress, by annually visiting and inspecting the silk-worm nurseries, adds *eclat* to this beautiful industry.

Georgia bonds to the amount of $350,000 have just come to light, of which the present State officials knew nothing till a few days since. Governor Bullock reports the finding to the Legislature, saying they were not regularly turned over by the previous Secretary of State to the present one, and asking for instructions. It is claimed that they were given in lieu of the educational fund appropriated by former State administrations to general uses.

The cable of 1866 has at last been repaired and is now in excellent condition, and now the break in the French cable near St. Pierre will be remedied, when the three ocean lines will all be in full operation. The delay was caused by the necessity of waiting to build a steamer, the Robert Lowe, just for the work, and then waiting for good weather to work in.

Advices from Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, report Indian squashes, beans, and other vegetables killed by frost, and with previous drought and failure of corn crops, and scarcity of game, much suffering is probable in that region, this winter, among four tribes, numbering about four thousand. These tribes have been friendly with the whites for years, and have been successful agriculturalists, and nearly self-supporting, and the Congressional appropriations have been accordingly small and insufficient for the present emergency.

Claims for mail services performed by contractors prior to the war in the Southern States, which have been heretofore paid upon proof of loyalty, and known as *ante-bellum* claims, will not hereafter be recognized, adjusted or paid by the Postoffice Department.

A New Orleans lady, who failed in an effort to procure a divorce from her husband under the Louisiana laws, succeeded in Illinois, and returned to New Orleans, where she was promptly arrested for bigamy, and an interesting case is imminent.

Contrary to prevalent impression, the act of July 14, 1870, did not repeal or in any manner change the law imposing a tax on illuminating gas, and the gas companies are subject to the same liabilities, and are called to the same privilege of charging the tax to consumers, as prior to the passage of said act.

The Indian name of the Big Horn is "Espot agle," or Mountain Sheep river, and of the Little Big Horn, "Els-pot agle-cuse," or Little Mountain Sheep river—the trappers' names for most of the streams in Eastern Montana being translations of the Indian titles.

PERSONAL.

Kossuth in a letter written during the present year says he will return to Hungary when the Emperor of Austria, having lost Vienna, will retire to Pesth and become a real Hungarian King. The opposition party in Hungary is on the side of Kossuth.

The *Commercial Advertiser* prefers Edwin D. Morgan for Minister to England.

There are twelve brothers and four sisters in a New York family named Frost, and five of the brothers were christened as Winter Frost, White Frost, Sharp Frost, Jack Frost and Snow Frost.

The Supreme Court of Illinois refused Mrs. Myra Clark Bradwell, editor of the Chicago *Legal Journal*, admission to the bar because she was a woman, but Mrs. Bradwell, it is stated, has got her case up to the Supreme Court, with the plea that as women are already legally recognized as citizens, they are by the fourteenth Amendment entitled to vote. Inasmuch as that Amendment expressly says citizens, as does also the Civil Rights act, that no citizen shall be deprived of the right of suffrage. The controversy is thus brought to a decisive point, and whether any of the higher judicial authority of the land will be looked for with interest. A decision favorable to her will be a quiet short cut to female suffrage.

According to the New York papers, General W. B. Hazen sailed from that city last week for the seat of war in Europe. According to the Cleveland papers, he was in that city on Monday of this week.

MR. J. O. Halliwell, the distinguished Shakespearian commentator and editor, claims to have recently discovered a series of documents which reveal the story of Shakspeare's management proprietorship in the Globe and Blackfriars theaters. From these it is certain that Shakspeare, who is more than once alluded to by name, was never a proprietor in either theater. His sole interest in the concern was as a participation, *as an actor*, in the receipts of what he called "the house."

SIR Henry Bulwer, one of the oldest diplomats in Europe, accustomed to court intrigues and a man of remarkable penetration as well as experience, recently made a speech in the House of Commons upon England's foreign policy, in which, after touching upon the events that have led to the Franco-Prussian war, he declared his conviction that the famous treaty flourished so quickly by Bismarck had never had the sanction of the Emperor of the French.

French papers mention a rather singular incident in connection with the tragic death of M. Prevost-Paradol, late Minister of France to the United States. Some years ago there appeared a novel, by an anonymous author, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled "Mademoiselle de Marsay." The authorship was attributed to M. Paradol, who denied being the author, although he admitted that he had inspired some of the ideas that had given rise to the novel. The singular part of the story, however, is the last part of the plot of the novel, and the fate of the hero. The latter, a famous journalist, is appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to France at the Russian Court, and there commits suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol, shortly after his arrival at his post. In fact, it is the history of M. Paradol himself, written before the events chronicled therein occurred.

A letter from his camp says the Emperor walks to and fro with his hands crossed behind his back in the St. Helena attitude, muttering *"On n'a trompé"*—they deceived me, they deceive me. During his exercise he picks patches and reports sent him for four years by his servile diplomats at German courts, informing him of feuds and dissensions among the German nations, of the impossibility of uniting them against France; of the imperfect organization of the German forces; and of their vast inferiority to the French army. All of this was beguiled by such siren voices that he received on War.

When General McClellan returned from Europe he was comparatively a poor man. Now he is said to be in possession of an income amounting to nearly $20,000. His salary as Superintendent of the Stevens Battery is $12,500 in gold per annum, while his connection with the commission for the reconstruction of our decks, and also with various railroads throughout the country, are the fruitful sources of this very comfortable little yearly fortune.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Fall Term—Some Suggestions and Considerations Relating Thereto.

In calling attention to our announcement in another column of the opening to-morrow of the Fall term of the Western University, we suggest two or three considerations that may be of weight to those who have sons to educate. It is quite out of place, we admit, to claim *patronage*, as such, for institutions among our own selves. If our boys can be better taught away from home, at no great sacrifice in other regards, their interests are the first to be consulted. But there is this to say, that of two equally good institutions, that is by all means to be preferred which is acclimated to our own circumstances. Again, an established and tried Institutionis to be preferred to a mere experimental enterprise. There are, too, many and important advantages in having pupils, in care of those who make specialities of the particular branches they teach. They know more about them and are more lively and ingenious in their manner of instruction. Furthermore where there are many instructors, a pupil has a greater range of choice in making up his course. He is not obliged to pursue just such studies as it suits the convenience of two or three teachers, in arranging for a whole school of miscellaneous pupils to attend to. Then there is the advantage that endowed Institutions have over others, in being able to draw upon funds other than the tuition fees. The University expects to give its pupils this year at least five thousand dollars more in instruction than their rate bills amount to. This must be taken into the account with the fact, further, that as a public institution, she is able to give in the use of a capital of not less than $150,000 in buildings and apparatus. An incidental benefit such an institution confers upon a community is the introduction of cultivated and actively useful men. The testimony of such men as Dr. Taylor, of Andover, and Prof. Smith, of Dartmouth, must not suffer too much abatement from the enthusiasm with which they express themselves in his favor, Mr. Barber, who is to take the main charge of the Latin department in the University, is a man whose settlement among us will be a public gain. A glance at the fall and imposing list of earnest instructors given in our advertising columns, and a visit to the large and well furnished rooms of the University, may throw light upon one of the gravest questions a parent has to decide.

STATE POLITICS.

A prominent citizen of Waynesburg, Greene county, writes: "I am one of those who most devoutly desires the success of the Reform ticket in Allegheny county. Honest Republicans are with you, and the cry is, Down with the Ring!"

The Democrats of Berks county (Eighth Congressional district) on Tuesday renominated Lawrence Gets.

At Johnstown on Tuesday, the Republican Conferess of the Seventeenth district met and renominated Hon D. J. Morrell for Congress.

Hon. Washington Townsend was renominated for Congress on Tuesday, in the Seventh District, composed of Chester and Delaware counties.

Gen. John Williamson is a candidate for Associate Judge in Huntingdon. His platform is opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Germantown *Chronicle*, in an article on "Minority Representation," says: "It seems plain that some radical reforms must soon take place in our legislative bodies. Already the people of all the States are complaining of the corruption and extravagance of their State governments. The dangers, beginning to appear, from railroad and other monopolies which control these bodies, have awakened the people of two States in the Union to the necessity of such a change in their constitution and laws, as shall protect them from their governments. The subject has been agitated in Pennsylvania and the Republican party of this State has, although in the majority, favored the plan of minority representation. As the plan proposed gives us a purely republican form of government, it should be advocated by all who desire a true government by the people."

The following is the ticket nominated at the Republican primary elections in Lancaster county, on Saturday:

Congress—O. J. Dickey; Assembly—A. C. Reinoehl, John S. Wiley, Henry Engle, George Whitson; Recorder—George J. High; County Commissioner—John K. Reed; Prison Inspectors—Jacob Keller, Levi Spreeher; Director of the Poor—John J. Fry, Jr. Landis; County Solicitor—H. C. Keasby; Jury Commissioner—David Bair, Jr.; Auditor—Samuel Shoch.

Of the Republican city primary election in Harrisburg, the *Telegraph* says: "Col. Jennings is the nominee, and by such a large majority as to shows his great popularity. He received 1,376 votes, nearly approaching the total vote of the party in 1868. Of course, the colored men swelled our numbers considerably. The election of our city ticket, then, would appear to be a certainty. At least there is no reason why we should fail. Our total vote at the primary election on Saturday night was 2,268 and the full vote of the past was not cast. Last year the total vote of the Republicans in Harrisburg on the Gubernatorial question was 1,881, we losing the city. Now we are able to poll at our primary election 2,268. If this does not give us the victory it will be a step nearly one year in. In one year we have increased about five hundred votes in numerical strength, and we believe that at the polls in October our increase will be much larger."

Fearful Fatality of One Lightning Stroke.

The lightning stroke which killed five persons at Kingston, New York, Tuesday night, was the most severe of the many fatal exhibitions of electricity this season. Of the five that were killed, all but one, talking together, Jane Montayne was leaning against the door, with her arms folded, listening to the others. She fell with her arms folded, and they could hardly be got from them. Newkirk was laughing, and there was a smile upon her lips when she was picked up. Arthur Scott had one arm partially raised, and after death it was hard to straighten it. It is also noteworthy fact that the bodies of the dead bore no marks of violence whatever; not a particle of evidence is observable to show that they died other than by the fatal flash. The flesh is nowhere burned, nor is the hair scorched—a fact which excites general comment.

For full five minutes after the awful visitation, no one could stir or utter an intelligible word; all were struck dumb and unconscious, and were paralyzed. Twenty persons under the first tent were knocked down and severely injured. According to the statements of bystanders, it was indeed a fearful sight. Hundreds under the main tent were paralyzed, and incidents of an extraordinary character occurred everywhere. When the true state of affairs outside became known under the main canvas, there was no holding the audience, and then the entertainment for the evening ended at once. As a rush was made for the open air, it was ascertained that scores of persons could not leave their seats at all. All of these were more or less injured. One man had a part of his coat torn away, another had lost the rim of his hat, and dozens were almost unconscious. They had like shocks, and there was a general frenzy in their cries that was frightful to look upon. Friends shook them and urged them to go, but they moved non-apparently dumb. Every one of the compositors of the Ulster *Gazette* was present, and every one was seriously affected that the conductors of that paper had to borrow help from other offices.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

PITTSBURGH, August 31, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After reading the extraordinary "card" of James I. Harrison, the principal of the Thirteenth ward schools in defense of Mr. Burtt, I, in common with many other citizens of our ward, greatly desire to know *exactly the candid position* of our Principal, Mr. Harrison, upon the Bible question in our Public schools. With many others, I think the discussion of this subject premature, and having for its object an altogether different purpose; but since he has chosen to mingle it as a subject that concerns "American Citizens" alone (he is not naturalized) it is our right as citizens and residents of the Thirteenth ward to know his position.

ROBT. G. ATKINSON.

THE rates of freight are strongly in favor of the newly opened route to Minnesota via Duluth. Do the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh appreciate this and endeavor to profit by it? They can be certain that their competitors in other cities are wide awake to the advantages just presented. The Detroit *Post* notices the arrival of the steamer *Northern Light*, with the first lot of Minnesota wheat, one hundred and fifty bags, consigned from St. Paul to a Detroit firm. It is stated that, while the freight from St. Paul to Milwaukee has been twenty-five cents per bushel, or about forty-seven cents per one hundred pounds, the freight on the new route, from St. Paul to Detroit, is six cents less, or thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds—while grain at Detroit is several hundred miles nearer the seaboard than at Milwaukee. The *Post* says: "Under the circumstances it would seem as though Detroit could successfully compete with its western rivals in the grain trade." It is said that the dealers at St. Paul and Duluth have determined to cut loose from Milwaukee and Chicago, and to use every means in their power to develop the Lake Superior shipping interest. The new elevator at Duluth is to be completed by the 1st of September.

Again, our Detroit contemporary uses language which, in a measure, is also admirably adapted for Pittsburgh instruction: "Another advantage to the route from the opening of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth and the progress of the Northern Pacific will be shared by all our jobbers. Where men find a market for their wares and merchandise they usually lay in their supplies. If we buy the products of the West, that region will largely seek its supplies here. Already Minnesota buyers and their agents have patronized in Detroit stoves, chairs, boots and shoes, machinery, etc., etc. They will do so more and more, if our merchants are shrewd and enterprising in the matter. The return freights are, of necessity, as cheap as the downward freights, and if the Western dealers find it profitable to ship their grain this way to market, their purchases will naturally seek the same channel.

THE suggestion is made that upon the present Pope's death, Napoleon will endeavor to carry out the scheme of his uncle in regard to having a relative upon the pontifical throne. Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, as a modest and devout man and not a soldier, is open to no personal objection as a candidate for the Papacy, and as he has kept aloof from the entanglements of the different parties in the Church, his political life more available on that account. If the Emperor can re-establish himself upon his tottering throne, it will be a good card to have his cousin for Pope, and transferring the center of Roman Catholic power from the Vatican to Versailles.

THE *Standard* announces that the Spaniards are striving to effect means that will settle the Cuba difficulties satisfactorily. Mr. Nicolas Azcarate, who is a native of Cuba, and brother-in-law of Mr. Fessler, the New York agent of the Cuban insurgents, has arrived in that city from Madrid. He has been deputed by the Spanish Government to officially consult with the leaders of the Cuban revolution, and learn from them definitely what terms they require before agreeing to a declaration of peace and a settlement of all their difficulties.

Some New York papers depend upon the Board of Health's vital statistics to prove that their city has about 100,000 more population than the census is likely to give it. These vital statistics for the past ten years give us the startling totals of 244,419 deaths, 87,238 births, and 47,611 marriages.

OHIO NEWS.

The town council of New Philadelphia has appropriated $400 for the purchase of a town clock, which is to be placed in the tower of the new Lutheran Church.

The Methodist Church at Sloan's Station, Jefferson county, has been enlarged and repaired, as the building would not hold the congregation. Next Sabbath it will be reopened by religious services conducted by Rev. Z. Eagan, D.D., Rev. E. H. Brindley and the pastor, Rev. William Hastings. One hundred and fifty members have been added this year.

E. D. Mansfield, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, furnishes this interesting item for free-traders: "Many years ago I visited Pomeroy, where, on a creek, a small engine was pumping up salt water from a well 400 feet deep, not near so strong as that of the Kanawha; but they went to 1,000 and 1,200 feet deep, and found some of the strongest water in the United States. What is the result? There are twenty-six salt furnaces at Pomeroy, making several millions of bushels of salt per annum. This was something Mr. Wells (ex-Special Commissioner) did not find out, and concluded all the salt of the country was at Syracuse or Saginaw?"

There are five hundred and twenty-five lodges of Good Templars in Ohio, with over thirty thousand members. The State is districted into four districts, with eight lecturers authorized by the Grand Lodge to work toward establishing new lodges and strengthening those that stand. The Good Templars are working to suppress the traffic wherever they can, under the law of the State, which they consider adequate when there is a public opinion to back it up. As an illustration of what they have effected, there are over fifty towns in Ohio to-day where there is not a dram-shop in operation.

The Delaware *Herald* says: On Friday last, at twelve o'clock A. M., Joseph Jeffcott, about seventeen years of age, an employee in the Delaware Manufacturing Company, was instantly killed while engaged in taking away the waste from around one of the machines. Joseph got on his hands and knees and went to take away some flax which was hanging there. While in this position it is thought his shoulder caught in one of the principal cylinders, which he was passing, the flesh being passing through the machine.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.'S
LIST OF
New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Toilette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cologne—An elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Lavender—A fashionable perfume.
Bouquet de Florida—An agreeable perfume
Bouquet de Geranium—A refreshing perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Neroli—A delightful perfume.
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.

These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered as the gems of the toilet, and will upon trial become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
Sold only by
A. J. RANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
44 Sixth street, above Penn, Pittsburgh.

1870.
THE
Shipping and Commercial List
AND
NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT,
A SEMI-WEEKLY SHEET

Devoted to the Shipping and Mercantile Interests of the city and country, began its LVIth Volume, new series, January 1, 1870, having been originally established in the year 1795.

This paper has long been recognized, not only as the oldest, but the most reliable of all similar publications in this city competing for public favor, giving the earliest and most authentic information required by business men, *without any admixture of irrelevant matter.*

In its columns are found

EDITORIALS

On every subject relating to the Trade and Commerce of this and foreign countries;

A thorough Resume of the Financial and Business Aspects of the times; and

An intelligent Summary of Commercial News from every quarter of the globe.

Our

MARKET REPORTS

Give a very comprehensive Review of the Trade of New York, embracing almost every article of merchandise known in commercial circles, including COTTON, GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, various manufactured articles, &c.

A LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT

More complete in its details than any ever before attempted in this city.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS

Of the Crops and Trade in COTTON, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, PETROLEUM, TOBACCO, TEA, HEMP, &c. Receipts, Exports, Stocks, and Consumption of Cotton, Provisions, Breadstuffs and other Merchandise.

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Of nearly every article of merchandise in the market of domestic or foreign production.

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At New York, both Foreign and Coastwise.

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From all the other leading ports of the country, including the Pacific Coast, as well as from Foreign Ports to the United States.

TOGETHER with a great variety of Commercial matter, original and selected, of interest and value to every business man throughout the country.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENTS

Of SUGAR, COTTON, COFFEE, MOLASSES, PETROLEUM, &c., are standard authority all over the world, no other having ever come into competition with them, and our

Semi-Weekly Review of the Market

Has had a longer existence, and attained a more wide spread reputation for its uniform correctness and reliability than any other publication of its class.

To gentlemen engaged in the management of the paper have devoted their undivided attention to it for the past thirty years or more, and claim a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the mercantile community, as well as the ability to supply them.

AN AS ADVERTISING MEDIUM

For our Merchants and Traders, we have no superior, as our circulation is large and found in every town and city in the United States, as well as in all the leading centers of Europe where commerce has a foothold.

OUR TERMS

For SUBSCRIPTION are $10 per annum in the Country.
The same to Foreign Countries, postage added
Throughout the United States, $9 per annum; six months' subscription, $5.

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A Square of 15 lines, $5.00 for one month,
10 for six Months,
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No. 4 CEDAR ST

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(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, August 31, 1870.

There was a very quiet money market to-day. The offerings at most of the banks and private discount houses were light. Strictly prime commercial paper is scarce and in demand at low rates. Larger portion of the discount's, generally speaking, are renewals. It is he good fortune of some persons to have heir banks carry a heavy load of indebtedness for them without much hope of reduction for the present. Once in bank, always o—can't be prevailed upon to reduce. Where o much is required by old customers, there is ittle chance for outside paper, be it ever so rime or smooth. In local stocks transactions re barren. Some few lots of Valley bonds ere placed at the advanced price, which is ainly maintained. These bonds are among e very best and most popular of our local securities, and are steadily being absorbed by investors.

—The New York money market shows the ardening tendency usual at this season of the ar. The western banks are steadily drawing it their balances from the New York banks, reparation for the moving of the grain ops: and the result has been that the legal nder line has fallen to $50,300,000, against $53,-0,000 on August 21st, 1869. The export of spe- has been reduced the specie line to $20,700,000, ainst $21,600,006 at the same date of 1869; while e deposits are $15,500,000 higher than then. gal loans stand $15,000,000 higher. will thus be seen that the condition the banks is less favorable than a year o. It is, however, to be kept in mind that e Treasury now holds a very large currency lances—$15,000,000 more than a year ago—hich the Secretary, according to his expressed ropose, intends to employ for the relief of the oney market, if need requires, by liberal urchases of bonds. It is also to be kept in nd that preparations are being made for the ue of new currency, under the law of last ngress authorizing an addition of $54,000,- to the circulation. Although the amount three per cent. bonds to be thereby retired will arly equal the new issues of bank ew, yet a virtual increase in the circulation l arise from the fact that, in establishing w banks in the South and Southwest, large- ounts of greenbacks, now absolutely hoarded, will be brought into active circulation, and hile the banks have commenced operaons they will draw into their deposits a conerable amount of currency that is at present d entirely out of use. As the new issue of culation will commence forthwith, it is reaable to hope that considerable relief will be rebly afforded to those sections where it is st needed.

Since the announcement of the September gramme of the Secretary of the Treasury, vernment bonds are firmer, and to-day the ance was firm on sight to a quarter over erday's prices.

essrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in r York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
1, Bonds '81	114	114¼	114¼
4, Bonds '02	112¾	112¾	112¾
5, Bonds '64	111	111¼	111¼
5, Bonds, new, '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5, Bonds '65	109¾	110	110
5, Bonds '67	110	110	110¼
5, Bonds '68	110	110¼	110¼
6,	108¾	109	109
6,	114¾	114¾	114¾

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ne and Wood street, quote United States cities in New York to-day as follows:

6s, 1881	114½
5-20s, 1862	112¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾
10-40s	110¾
January and July, 1865	110¾
January and July, 1867	110¾
January and July, 1868	110¾
n Pacific Railway	93¼
nPacific Railway	92¼
cney Pacifics	111¼

the following table, made up from dis- ches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock ge, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave- shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, tates in the several sessions of the New York Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:15	12:20	1:20	2:30	3:30	4:30
st 31, 1870.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
n Hudson	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
ip	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
	96¼	96	96	96	96	96	96¼
n	96¼	96	96	96	96	96	96¼
n Cent'l		118¾		119			
Central		118¾		119		119¼	119¾
& Erie		19¾		19¾		19¾	19¾
s & W.	81¾	81¾	82	82	82	82¼	82¾
ferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
dand	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99	99¼	99¼
ferred	68¾	68¾	69	69	69	69¼	69¼
							77¾
	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
ance							
	35¾	35¾	34	34	34¼	35¼	34
Alton		113		113¼		113¼	
nd Erie		111¼		111¾			
		103¾		103¾			
		93¾		93¾			
Fel		93¾		93¾			
		38¾	38¾	38¾		38¾	
Express		23¾		23¾			
argo		72¾		72¾			
		47¾		47¾			
ntaine	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	117	116¾

es W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth (Apollo Building), dealer in United Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, d, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous

Being represented in the New York board every day we are prepared to execute, no es and sells on commission any stocks regular lists on same terms as the ock brokers. Governments, Gold and y Stocks purchased for customers on al margin.

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

R OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } ESDAY EVENING, August 31, 1870. }

RKS.—There was an improved demand leading articles since our last. The ion among the leading operators is fast that it will open early this season. ilt is that extensive preparations are to that end. For—We can report a le demand at current rates. Holders disposed to make concessions in order sales. The receipts keep pace with and. The mills are in receipt of in- quantities of wheat and are to their full capacity. The appear well satisfied with the n of affairs. The completed harvesting ng light, has increased the demand- ils. Bacon and Provisions—The mar- steady with a fair demand; prices have reached their highest point. The rapidly drawing to a close and will cumbered among the events of the was a long one and, from appearances, d judge a profitable one, at least with o purchased early.

lowing are the receipts of the leading or the past two weeks. They will be eful for reference:

lowing are the receipts of the leading of produce for the last two weeks: be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
ls	3,029	2,73	5,773
ls	1,208	1,473	2,681
ls	755	880	1,635
ks	3,055	2,418	5,473
ks	5,733	2,868	8,598
ocks	1,058	1,114	2,172
	630	352	982
ls	5,102	3,631	8,733
rces	176	163	339
f, tierces	12	40	52

lowing are the receipts for the past

	July.	August.	Total.
s	13,931	19,702	33,633
bbls	444	4,975	5,419
ocks	4,236	2,360	6,596
ls	2,946	10,969	13,915
ocks	14,054	11,407	25,461
cks	2,844	3,404	6,248
	2,023	4,098	6,121
	20,110	25,451	45,561
kages	1,555	1,355	2,910
rces	2,886	509	3,395
rces	1,988	1,525	3,513
f tierces	96	120	216

The market was devoid of activity. a moderate demand for the leading desires to keep well prepared for the Soda Ash, common 48 ₰ cent. 58@58½. Refined, 70@70¾ ₰ per ₰.

The market contains a fair supply is silver in use last week 141 barrels. orted sales of choice cooking ap- 60@4 00 per barrel; small lots at per barrel. The tendency is down-

The late advance has improved ipts since our last, amounting to 37 We can report sales of fresh and table use, at 27@35c per ₰; sales of down to 16c.

ORK—The market was dull; the sup- ow the demand; small sales were e trade at $18 12 ₰ bbl.

ARED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania other brands sold at $4 00@7 00.

ICE—The market was firm with a , sales city barrels $2 25; country a wear loads for the next four livery at $1 00.

ine supply of melons is large and lar. We give prices, as reported, at size and condition.

—The market was quiet with a fair ed; sales sound at 12½c, star 20c ; 18@19c ₰ lb.

SEED—Sales of No. 1 at 5½@5¾ ₰ lb; o. 1 @c; oatmeal A and B, ₰ barrel 100 lbs at $5 50.

ED Provisions—The market was a good trade demand; the inquiry is a good business doing for the the following: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed Sides, 17½c; clear 18½c. Sugar Cured Hams, — Dried Beef, — S. C. and canvassed 23c; leaf lard 17c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $30 50.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9¼c ₰ lb for rendered.

BAGS—Are quiet at 25@41c ₰ C.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₰ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—The market has undergone no quotable change. The receipts since our last were 195 boxes and for the week 530 boxes. Sales Western Reserve at 11@13c; factory Ohio 13@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 6@6½c; the supply was up with the demand.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 80@85c ₰ lb.

LIME—The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We are reported sales at the following: Rockport No. 1 at $2 00@2 25 ₰ barrel; No 2 large $1@; No 3 large $1@; No. 3 medium $1@; No 3 small $1 00 cents additional. In kilns—No 1 $@; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 00; White fish $8 00. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₰ cwt.

BEESWAX—The rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 38@39c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note or large sales to report; regular lots were disposed of at 75@80c ₰ bushel.

POTATOES—The supply is still in excess of the demand. Offerings are of a superior quality and prices tending lower; sales of $1 90@2 ₰ barrel. Sales of Jersey sweets at $4@4 50 ₰ bbl.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair looking demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₰ doz, No 1 $4 50, No 2 $4 00, No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

ALLOW—In market is not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8@8½c ₰ lb.

PEACHES—Are plenty and command $2 50@ $3 50 per box, for good quality. Inferior sells at a lower price.

ONIONS—Are in moderate demand; we are reported sale at $3@3½ ₰ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The leading houses are making extensive preparations for the fall trade. There can be an immense stock laid in purchased for cash at low prices. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give this city a call.

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; extra 13¾c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11½c; Havana, in bond, 9@12½c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₰ gallon; Sawmyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; amber drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₰ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 5@5½c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

FLOUR—The market was weak. Buyers are offering lower figures. Holders of choice brands were unwilling to make concessions, at least to any extent. The receipts since our last were 270 barrels. We can report sales of new flour at $6 25@6 50. We continue to note sales from store of old white wheat at $6 75@ 7 00; in sack 50c less; medium qualities $6 25@ 6 50; National $7 50 in bbls, in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle in bbls $6 50@6 75; in sacks $6 75; other grades were sold at a variety of prices.

LARD OIL—Demand good, and sales made as follows: No 1 lard oil $1 22@1 22; No 2 lard oil at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—In good demand. The mills report sales at the following: In barrels $6 40; in sacks $6.

EGGS—We can report a fair trade demand for good fresh eggs at 19@20c ₰ dozen.

HAY—The late advances have increased the supply, and weakened the market. We can report sales from wagon at $12, 16@17, being the extreme rates.

SODA—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's, Jic; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CHICKENS—Young chickens (very small and tight) are held at 50@55c ₰ pair, according to "size and bigness."

GRAIN—Since our last we have learned nothing very new or interesting. The demand being moderate sales were of a similar description. The receipts since our last were: Oats 658 sacks; rye, 60 sacks; barley, 415 sacks; wheat, 911 sacks; corn, 538 sacks. Prices show no change to change. Sales were reported at the following: Wheat—red winter fair to good $1 20@1 25; choice amber $1 38; white $1 30@ 1 35. Oats quiet but unchanged. The general impression is that the bottom has been reached. Sales new on wharf 42@43c; store 48@49c. Corn dull but unchanged. The general impression is that prices will be no lower. Sales, first in bulk from wharf, 77c; store and elevator, 80@80c. Rye neglected, with sales of new at 85c. Barley is attracting more attention. Sales 5,000 bushels by a leading operator in all at present and some lots are held at $1 12@1 15.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₰ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₰ doz $3 00; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₰ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₰ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₰ doz $2 75.

FREIGHTS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@16½ ₰ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-25 cans, $1 75 ₰ dozen; ½-25 cans $3 25 ₰ dozen, $6 00 per dozen.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following: Bran, $1 00 ₰ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 30; and middlings, $1 80 ₰ cwt.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₰ ₰.

WOOL—Steady and firm at $1 15 for proof, and $1 40 for highwines; old whisky governed by age and quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 1, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was quiet, buyers shy and not disposed to operate to any extent. The last day of the moth is what is termed among oil men "settling day," hence more attention was paid to settling up previous operations and to constructing new ones. The sales were pretty much postponed until a future time.

CRUDE.

The market was scarcely as firm as the day previous. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 28½c; September 28½c; October, November and December 95c; all year, buyers' option, 10½c, sellers' option, 9¼@9¾c.

REFINED.

As usual, on the last day of the month, there was nothing of importance done. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot 28½c; September 28½c; October, November and December, each 25c; buyers' option, all year, 25½@26c; 1,500 bbls Philadelphia delivery, spot, 26½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 31.—The *Herald* says: The market was firm again to-day, and a trifling advance made in prices though buyers were not inclined to operate extensively and were generally from 46 to 10c below the views of sellers. Upon the lower creek there were sold at $3 35@3 40 for the common grades, and $5 45 for 50 and under, with sellers at $5 45@5 50. On the upper creek there were free bids at $3 20@3 15.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 25
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 25
500 bbls upper creek.....3 25
750 bbls upper creek.....3 25
400 bbls upper creek.....3 25
500 bbls upper creek.....3 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 40
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 40
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....3 40
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, 46 gravity.....3 50
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....3 35
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....3 40
500 bbls Rouseville.....3 35
500 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity.....3 50
5,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 40 days.....2 35
5,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 60 days.....3 37½

NEW YORK, August 31.—Closing 50½.—Crude in bulk has advanced in price and the market is a little more active; sales 500 bbls at 49½c; 1,500 do on private terms, part reported at 49½c; crude for shippers order held at 48½c; small lots reported sold at this price. Refined—The market has further improved, and the demand nominally for export only; sales 1,000 bbls standard white, August, at 26½c; 1,000 do at 26¾c, and 500 do at 27c; no sales on parcels at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery—There is a further advance in prices, with a moderate market; sales 2,000 bbls refined standard white for August at 26@26½c, and 100 do for September at 27c.

OIL CITY, August 31.—The market is very quiet; sales reported at $3 45@3 50, including 50 gravity, on lower creek; $3 70@3 75 at Oil City. Petroleum Center August 31.—Market quiet and weak at $3 30@3 35.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Market firm at $3 25@3 S. W. $3 25@3 crude 11½c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 31.—Market quiet; offering at $3 20@3 35; asking $3 40@3 45.

TITUSVILLE, August 31.—Market firm; upper creek $3 20@3 25.

[Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

TIDIOUTE, August 31.—Market firm at $3.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 31.—Market quiet but firm at $2 80.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Spot 25½c; September 25@25½c; October and December 25½c. Crude 11½@12c. Market firm.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 30.—Market very quiet, with no disposition manifested to operate; sales 200 bbls crude, nothing doing. Crude nominally about $3 30@3 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 31.—Market quiet, but with trifle firmer feeling prevailing; sales 6,000 bbls in small lots at $2 25@2 35.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Market quiet and firm; crude 14c; refined 26½c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 31.—Market opened quiet but firm at $3 30@3 45.

OIL CITY, August 31.—Lower creek $3 55@ 3 60; Oil City $3 70@3 75; small sales at a later hour at $3 80; at Oil City market quiet but firm.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	74
Dexter & Beeson	80
Peerless Oil Works	222
Peerless Oil Works	211
H. L. A Stewart	24
Total	1,302

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

F & W to Lockhart & Frew, 74 bbls crude; oil S A Hull to E Palmer & co, 80 do; J Chess to Pennock & B, 80 do do; D K Hamilton to Dexter & B, 80 do do; Peerless Oil Works to S S Duncan, 222 do do; G S Bates to Peerless Oil Works, 80 do do; D K Hamilton, 24 do do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 82 do do; S B Dunham to Peerless Oil Works, 674 do do; S Hull to H W C Tweedie, 80 do do; Beazlie (in bulk) to D K Hamilton, 24 do do.

R fined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks, B & Co, 178 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Ref Co, 160 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Pennock & Beeson, 2 bbls to Louis Dandied, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....332 bbls.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—The demand is fair, and the supply meets it at the annexed rates. We have had no perceptible change during the week. Wrought is rather more active:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@ 38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	35 00@ 00 00
Stone Coal Foundry, per ton	35 00@ 38 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	33 00@ 36 00
Ve nvins Car Wheel	50 00@ 00 00
Cold Blast Mammee, per ton	55 00@ 58 00
Cold Blast Car W., per ton	50 00@ 00 00
Cold Blast Heela, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Blooms, Mammee, per ton	90 00@100 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	12 25@ 1 00
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50

BOUGHT.

Bar, common, per ₰	3 c
Bar, charcoal, per ₰	4½@ 5 c
Horseshoe Steel, per ₰	4 c
Russia Sheet, per ₰	9 c
Imitation, per ₰	7 c
Horse Shoe, Shoenberger's, per ₰	6½ c
Mule Shoe, Shoenberger's, per ₰	6 c
Nail Rods	6 c
Hoop Iron	4½@ 5 c

Cincinnati Coal Market.

August 30.—The supply continues ample, and we have the usual demand from the trade for the season. Prices as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	10@20c
Youghiogheny, delivered	14@15c
Ohio River, afloat	8@10c
Ohio River, delivered	12@13c
Cannel, delivered	18@20c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 06 for No 1; $1 00¾ for No 2. Coarse grains nominal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870. }

Remarks.

The run of stock since our last report was unexpectedly heavy, that of cattle in particular. The numbers not only far exceeded those of previous days, but the stock was generally of a better quality. The difference in the views of buyers and sellers was not wide, and heavy sales were made at prices fully ½@¾c below our last report. The weather has been most delightful, which has had a magical effect upon the general "make up" of the stock, and buyers are seemingly tempted to make purchases whether they will or not. Eastern quotations were not in force, and made some heavy purchases of fat and stock cattle. The ruling rates were about as follows:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$7 25@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 75@7 00
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4 00@5 00
Stock steers, 850 to 1,000	4 50@5 50

The run of hogs was very fair, and previous prices well maintained. The season for fresh pork in our markets is now upon us, and home butchers are coming into market as competitors for choice butchering hogs, which makes matters lively, and serves to keep up prices. The market closed at the following rates: Best Philadelphia $10 50@10 60; good to prime Philadelphia, $10 25@10 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $9 25@9 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $8@9.

Sheep were on sale in large numbers and sold readily at fair rates, quality, condition, &c., being taken into consideration. We have noticed in the yards Messrs. Deatrick & Malcolm, who are here for the purpose of buying bucks and ewes for shipment to Canada, but thought prices from 25 to 50 cents per head too steep. Sales on private account were heavy, and were those for shipment east. The closing rates were—

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 90@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, $3 50@3 75; culls, $3 50; foot rot and scalwags, by the head, 500@ $1 50.

Below we give the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep, with the number sold and prices observed. We may here remark that a number of heavy sales are left out, from the fact that the prices received were not attached. We shall endeavor to group them in our Saturday's report:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
D M Lafevre	2	1,270	$5 75
McCall	3	1,930	5 66
R Resh	18	19,730	6 66
J W Rice	19	19,460	6 50
Kepperling	69	69,980	5 25
Kryder	67	67,280	5 25
Seltner	20	18,780	6 00
Chain	20	100,720	6 50
Chain	30	30,214	6 50
P Black	63	61,160	$28 off 6 25
Swigart	22	19,900	5 25
P Fautz	47	35,600	5 00
P Fautz	1 c & c	1,110	4 00
Seltner	19	18,800	6 00
Swigart	2	2,870	4 50
Swigart	1	790	4 00
Wright & Moore	76	70,870	4 50
Wright & Moore	67	72,290	$1 off 6 00
Kauffman	2	1,870	5 87
Kauffman	3	4,800	5 25
McCullough	20	17,610	5 00
McCullough	1	1,000	4 00
Howard	20	17,470	5 25
Evans	20	110,960	6 25
Kauffman	38	36,900	5 87
Yohn	11	11,060	$4 off 5 87
F. McFillian	1	900	4 00
Howard	2	1,860	4 00
Baker	23	20,190	2 18

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
M C Lloyd	189	18,720	5 25
J Poore	194	194,710	6 00
Pidcock & Friesman	567	14,990	5 00
Pidcock & Friesman	262	13,930	4 00
Auld & Meyers	232	18,370	5 75
J Poore	254	25,450	6 00
J G Taylor	332	25,470	6 25
J G Taylor	1	₰ head	2 00

Milch Cows.

There were a few fine milch cows on sale, and sold readily at $50@80, including calves.

Horses and Mules.

No sales, though there were a few offered and shipped East.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Fairly active and 1@2c lower, closing at 95c for old, and $1 01 for new No. 2. this afternoon moderately active at $1 06@1 06¾ for new No 2, seller September.

CORN—Unsettled and irregular at 43@44c for No 2; closing firm at the outside; this afternoon dull at 43c seller September.

OATS—34@35c lower at 36¾@37½c for No 2.

RYE—Steady at 67@68c for No 2.

BARLEY—Closed firm at $1 09 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $8 25@8 30 for common to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Panicky at $3 00@5 75 for common Texas and heavy ones.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cotton market firmer; sales 535 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 21,301 bbls; flour heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 19,000 bbls at $5 60@6 65 for extra western and State; $6 90@7 65 for extra do; $8 70@9 20 for extra Ohio; $6 60@7 65 for choice do; $5 75@6 80 for common to fair extra Ohio; $5 75@6 80 for choice white wheat western extra; $6 60@6 90 for extra Genesee; $6 75@7 50 for choice do; $5 75@6 50 for fancy and lower; sales 260 bbls at $4 90@5 00. Corn meal—steady; sales 300 bbls Brandywine at $4 60@4 70. Wheat—Whisky heavy and lower; sales 200 bbls at $1 07@1 08 for white Michigan; red western quiet and lower; sales 7,000 bush at 98@99c; lower; sales of 96,000 bush at $1 10 for spring wheat; $1 11@1 12 for winter red; $1 26@1 27 for No 2 spring; the latter an extreme; $1 30@1 44 for winter red and amber western; $1 42@1 43 for prime; $1 40 for winter red Illinois; $1 60 for white western. Rye quiet. Canada peas in fair request; sales 8,400 bush at $1 in bond. Receipts of corn 80,000 bush; corn moderately active; sales 60,000 bush at 84@85c for new mixed western; 90c for yellow. Receipts of oats 31,300 bush; dull; sales 33,000 bushels at 50@52c for western; 51@55c for State. Coal unchanged; sales to-day—Scranton, 600 tons; Shamokin at $4 10@4 25 for lump; $3 90@4 45 for straightaway; $4 25@4 85 for egg; $4 10@4 75 for stove; $4 90@5 25 for chestnut. Lehigh not firm; limited sale. Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande 23@31c. Wool quiet; sales of 300 lbs at 60@62c for domestic; 31@35c for washed; 30@40c for unwashed; 27@28c for pulled. Hay firm at 150@75c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales 750 hhds at 10¾@11c for Cuba; Molasses quiet; sales 200 hhds at 75@80c. Petroleum firm at 28½c for crude, and 27c for refined. Tallow quiet at 9@9¼c. Manufactured copper steady and unchanged. Ingot quiet and firm at 25½@26c for Baltimore; 26½@27c for Detroit and Lake. Pig iron steady and unchanged. Lead quiet and firm at 6@6 10 for American. Bar is very dull at $75 00 for refined English and Scotch. Spelter is steady and unchanged. Sails scarce and firm at 4½c for cut; 5½@5¾c for clinch; 6@6½c for rivet. Iron steady and heavy and nominal; sales 925 bbls at $27 87½@28 00 for Scotch; $27@28 00 for pig; $28@28 50 for refined; mess ship, 500 bbls mess, September and October, at $29 00. Beef quiet; sales 120 bbls at $8 for extra plain mess, and $16 00@18 00 for extra mess. Beef hams dull at $27 50@28 00. Tierce beef quiet and firm; prime mess $10@21 for India mess. Middles quiet and firm; sales 200 bbls short clear, September, at 16½c; 200 do for western. Cheese 13@16c. Freights to Liverpool unchanged.

LATER—Flour closed dull and drooping. Wheat strongly in buyers' favor; sales 15,000 bush at 1c for amber western, and $1 08@1 22 for No 2 spring. Rye dull at 86@87c. Corn heavy; sales 60,000 bush Ohio. Corn dull at 43@43½c for mixed. Pork lower; sales 150 bbls mess at $27 75@28 00 for last half September. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady; sales 400 tierces at 16¾c cash; 16½c seller 5, October. Rices quiet at 9@9¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Maryland amber $1 05@1 06; choice good Maryland red $1 08@1 10; Western red winter $1 05@1 08. Corn—Mixed western red winter $1 05@1 08. Corn—Mixed western steady; white 69@70c; yellow 68@69c. Oats dull at 45@46c. Rye quiet at 93. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 16½@17c; clear rib 15c; shoulders 13½@13¾c. Sugar firm; N. O. 11@11½c. Coffee quiet and firm at 19½@20c. Whisky—A better feeling at 93@95c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 31.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade lower; No 1 white Wabash $1 02; No 2 do $1 02; No 3 do, $1 00; amber Michigan $1 02@1 03; No 1 Illinois $1 02; No 1 red Wabash $1 02; No 2 do $1 00; No 3 do $1 00. Corn 38@39c lower; No 1 at 37½c; No 2 do 37½c. Oats a shade lower; No 1 at 30½c; No 2 do 30½c; Michigan, 30½c. Freights firm; 4c to Buffalo and 7c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—Cotton quiet but firm at 18c; receipts 70; sales reported 50 bales; receipts since Friday 374 bales; exports 91 bales; receipts since Sept 1, 1870, 374 bales; exports 91; stock at this port to-day count 4,230 bales; error in former count 343 bales. Flour quiet at $6 00@7 00. Corn dull at 50c. Oats dull at 46@47c. Hay active at $24 50. Bran dull at $15. Pork dull at $28. Lard nominal. Bacon active; shoulders 15c; sides 18c.

New York Market.

CLEVELAND, August 31.—Wheat lower; No 1 red $1 23; No 2 do $1 21. Corn lower; No 1 yellow 60c; No 2 mixed 56c; No 1 mixed held at 58c. Oats lower at 35c. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude $1 30 ₰ bbl; refined 23c ₰ gallon.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 31.—Wheat lower; No 1 red $1 23; No 2 do $1 21. Corn lower; No 1 yellow 60c; No 2 mixed 56c; No 1 mixed held at 58c. Oats lower at 35c. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude $1 30 ₰ bbl; refined 23c ₰ gallon.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold closed at 116@116¼.

NEW YORK, August 31—P. M.

MONEY.

Money continues easy on call at 4@5 ₰ cent.; time loans 7; a commission of 1@1¼ ₰ cent. for 60 and 90 days; prime discounts nominally 7@9 ₰ cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange without much pressure to sell; prime bankers' 109¾ for direct, and 109¾ for second hands.

GOLD.

The Gold Room was the chief point of interest in Wall street, owing to the sudden rise from 116¼ to 117¼. The upward movement was generally attributed to reports of a French victory and Prussian repulse, although there is some talk again about a gold pool. Round lots of $500,000 changed hands. The last clearings were 162 ₰ cent. to flat. The price opened at 116¾, touched 117¼, and closed at 116¾@117. Clearances $2,500,000. The Treasury sold $1,500,000 at 116 20-100@116 30-100. Exports $450,500.

GOVERNMENTS.

Dull but about ⅛c better on moderate purchases by foreign firms. Currency, 6's, 1867, 1st series, 112¾@ 113¼; 1867, 2d series, 111¾@112¼; 1865, 111¾@111¾; new, 111¾@111¾; 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40's, 110¼@110¼; 1864, 106@106¾; currency, 111¾@111

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, September 1, 1870.

The Daily Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, August, 1870.

I remember a lady (by courtesy), the wife of a tailor, who some years ago electrified the guests at a famous watering place by the number and variety of her dresses. So much space did they require that she engaged a room expressly for them, and had the happiness of being pointed at and written about by hungry newspaper correspondents as a distinguished personage and leader of fashion.

Now the simple truth would have been that it was a mere effort at vulgar display on the part of a single individual; there was no fashion about it. Yet the fact was paraded all over the country as an evidence of the general extravagance of women. Good old ladies, who remembered the time when cotton short gowns were good enough for home wear, lifted up their hands in holy horror at the degeneracy of the age, and clergymen wrote sermons with the female Rhinebeard's skeleton closet as a text.

I could not help being reminded of this circumstance many times during the past summer. A few vulgar women without social position parade gaudy costumes, which are often not half as costly as they seem, and forthwith they are voted and commented upon, and the whole sex is put upon trial for their misdeeds, while a majority of really high-class women pursue the even tenor of their way, dress simply and unostentatiously do their duty conscientiously, without exciting a remark, or obtaining a word of credit.

I think American women are generally so anxious to do right, that I cannot endure to have them abused when they don't deserve it; in fact I dont like to have them scolded at all, excepting by myself.

Here are three facts in regard to a grand ball at a famous summer resort.

The daughter of the wealthiest person in the room was the most simply dressed. The three most tasteful toilettes, worn by a mother and her two daughters, were made entirely by themselves, though the father is rich, one of the daughters, recently married to a rising young merchant, and all moving in the first circles of metropolitan society.

The mother of two remarkably pretty girls, one sixteen years of age, one over eighteen, withstood the pressure from within and without to let her daughters join the gay throng because they had never yet been allowed to go to balls, and she wished them to retain all the freshness and girlishness until at least they had reached the age of twenty years.

So you see good American wives and mothers (it is they who control these things) are not all dead yet.

NO MORE SPINNING WHEEL.

I hope I shall not be understood, however, as advocating a return to primitive plainness and the spinning wheel. The latter is a thing of the past, and gone institution; joy did not go with it; it had its day, served its use and departed as every thing mortal must, and there are few so blind to the good of the present or the promise of the future as to wish it back.

We do not live in an age of simplicity. Men would not let women dress plainly if they would. Too many interests are involved. Women must wear the jewels from the mine and the silk from the loom, or what will become of the producers?

The industry of the world turns directly or indirectly on what we eat or what we wear, and it would be about as easy to empty the Niagara with a tin dipper as to prevent the growth of luxury, which is born of wealth and our progressive civilization.

But women can be of use. They can nullify some of the ends of their own creation. Even if they do wear purple and fine linen, they can be good wives; they can train their daughters how to be useful in their turn, how to adapt modern ideas to different positions and circumstances, how to employ them, instead of being enslaved by them; how to be masters instead of slaves of a wonderful lamp.

SUITS AND COSTUMES.

There is one great advantage in the present style and that is that all dressmakers find their have laid in the bottom of trunks for a hundred years can be utilized. Long, short, narrow, straight, bias, makes no difference, all can be turned to account, and a woman can complete the prettiest toilettes that millinners ever invented.

The most costly dresses ever worn were the plain silk, satin, and lone, single skirt, which preceded the present fashion of walking dress. Every seam and rent, and bare spot showed to such conspicuous advantage that only while a dress was quite new could a woman be sure that it was *comme il faut*. Let it once show signs of wear upon the edges or acquire the dreadfully dragged and mired appearance which a few efforts at pedestrianism gave it, and "alas! poor Yorick," it was all over—the evidence of accidents of wear could neither be cut off nor covered up.

Costumes of course are not economical to those who patronize high-priced dressmakers and use always new materials and new trimmings, and there are those who think it a very "low" to do otherwise that one loses caste in their eyes by speaking of the possibility. Nevertheless, one must take the risk for the sake of those who like pretty things just as well as Miss Japonica, but have not Miss Japonica's sublime trust in "Papa" and a future rich husband to draw upon.

A lady remarked the other day that she had filled out her daughter's boarding-school bills and two others for summer trips and visits among friends, by using upoid things that she had had in the house for years. Now there may be a doubt about the wisdom that permits women to buy so much more than they can wear out while it is fashionably worn; but still they do it, and unused garments will accumulate so until women have more sense and can better employ their time, so it is just as well to furnish them with ideas by which they can utilize their old clothes.

This bit of practicality may be the reason why costumes have to a certain extent superceded suits, and why the suits completed—hat, gloves, and other accessories uniform with the dress—is now the highest form of elegance; for the latter everything must be perfect and belong to itself; it cannot be made out of "pieces;" it must be new throughout, everything; and that exactly suits fashionable dressmakers and Miss Japonica.

THE NEW AUTUMN COSTUME.

The novelty of the season is a costume composed of several different shades of one color. For example, if the foundation material be chosen it will be trimmed with three different shades, darker or lighter, or both, of this color; if brown, with three different shades of brown, and the hat must correspond in color and shading with the dress.

The favorite method of arranging a silk tollette is to trim it in clusters or enchings, or narrow ruffles, which may either be bound, pinked or feathered upon the edge. Purple, green, brown, or gray shades very finely; blue not so happily, the dark shades of blue always presenting a repulsive and unattractive aspect.

Poplin, merino and Empress cloth turn handsomely with bands of plush in dark or shades, or with shaded velvet, which has been imported in small quantities, but will be scarce because the war renders it difficult to duplicate certain new styles in trimmings and fabrics.

There is, however, a very handsome new trimming of American manufacture introduced this fall, which consists of a narrow band of soft mess-like plush. It is all silk and made in all shades of all colors. It is called "Marabout," from its softness and beauty, but it is more like velvet moss. It is extremely effective when arranged in the different shades of one color upon a plain surface.

GROS GRAIN SILKS AND RIBBONS.

The same house (Dexter, Lambert & Co.) have brought to a degree of perfection, unsurpassed abroad, the beautiful gros grain ribbons for sashes, trimmings and ornaments which for the present have superceded satin and all other styles. The fashionable widths are six and seven inches for sashes; No. 6 for bows for the hair; No. 12 for bonnet ribbons. The bows for the hair are made with two ends which fall over the chignon, and are united in the middle with a small flat bow. The gros grain ribbons are very durable. They are made of pure silk, and now that the obstacles have been removed from the achievement of choice and permanent colors, there is nothing to be wished for in regard to their beauty or excellence. The manufacture of fine fabrics is so new in their country and of such unusual interest that it is very important to have a guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

The manufacturers of American silks have just issued such a guarantee. They offer a heavy *gros grain* silk, warranted pure, for $2 00 per yard, and assert positively its continued beauty and durability. The silks are very handsome in appearance, and if they prove as good as they are said to be, we shall not have to go abroad in future for our black silks.

NEW GOODS, AND GOODS THAT ARE NOT NEW, BUT GOOD.

Among the new importations of the season must be mentioned "*wool satine*," a beautiful material for suits, corresponding to the cotton *satine* which was so much admired during the past summer. The fine wool fabric is, however, much handsomer than any material could be in cotton, and will undoubtedly at once take rank with good poplins and other favorite materials.

Belonging to the family of mohairs, but of a higher grade than any we have ever seen in this country, is fine "Turkish brilliantine," sable brand. It is a rich, heavy, glossy, black fabric, thirty inches wide, made of the pure wool of the Turkish goat, and quite as handsome as silk. It will undoubtedly become a favorite for black suits and dresses, which exists quite as much in Paris as in New York.

Scotch poplins and English serges reappear, or will shortly, huge cases of them having been received, and a revival seems likely to take place in all wool black and white checks, which are much worn abroad, trimmed with black velvet, and constitute some of the prettiest suits brought over by ladies who have recently returned from Paris. The colors are not generally broken.

Japanese silks, which we have heretofore seen only in light colors, and fine white and black stripes, will be displayed this fall for the first time in dark and rich colors, and in mixed jasper patterns. The prices are a little higher in the brighter, more decided shades, but the quality is said to be better and the appearance, especially in the evening, very effective.

In plain silks, the *gros grain* and pure *poult de soie* take the lead of all others in style, and exhibit wonderful beauty and variety of color and shading.

The latest *fabrique* for grand toilettes is rich satin brocade, blue, pink, or light green. It is only adapted to antique styles, and strictly requires the lace ruffles, the powdered hair, and the patches on the rose leaf complexion. In itself it simply looks like costly window curtains, and is probably intended to suit the taste of those persons who caught the Parisian, and "did" themselves in chintz window curtains during the past summer.

VELVET AND PLUSH

Does not seem at first sight like a peculiarly fortuitous combination. It is like another hue to the rose, or coals to Newcastle, or any other unnecessary addition to an established fact. But fashion knows no impediment in general rules, and so velvet and plush are to be in the shape of hats and jackets, plush being the foundation material; velvet the mounting in ruffles, collars, revers and bands.

Fine ribbon velvet for trimming has risen in price twenty-five per cent within a month, and will probably advance much higher if the European war continues.

GLOVES AND WOOLENS.

Berlin fleece-lined gloves and hosiery, which of late years have attained a great vogue among ladies in this country, are among other articles which have already been greatly affected in price by the war. The quantity in the market is limited, and as it is exceedingly doubtful whether more can be obtained, the price is constantly advancing. Merino gloves and cloth gloves in high colors are now being made in large quantities in this country. Woolen goods are made in some new styles and almost infinite variety. White sublas are in demand again for opera and party wear, and are prettily finished on a lace pattern upon the sides.

Woolen coats for children are very pretty and cheap, and fulfill all the requirements for either boys or girls until they are five years old.

AN EFFECT OF THE WAR.

A singular effect of the war is already visible in the arrival among us of French artists in dress, who systematize their business as men are accustomed to do whatever they undertake, and who, therefore, bring a readiness, skill and adaptability with which our slipshod methods will find it hard to compete. Their stock in trade consists of a book of designs of morning, walking, visiting and evening costumes. From these any lady can select her toilette, or she can have an original one designed for her; which will be entirely different from anything anybody ever had before. The materials are suggested, but can be varied to suit her taste or her pocket. People require a long purse, however, who employ a French artist to design original costumes for them.

One of our large houses has secured a very distinguished member of the foreign troupe of male dress makers, and is making to order genuine court costumes which are to be worn at Republican entertainments during the coming winter. No two are alike, and each one is absolutely a work of art, as perfect and as true to life idea as a poem or a picture. Of these evening costumes in process of construction one was of black velvet, yellow satin and real point lace with garniture of flowers, another of purple silk, black satin, wide point applique lace and ornaments of roses and purple pansies, and the third of white satin, silver lace and bullo, the two latter of the overdress entirely different, one adorned with white water fowl in dark leaves, the other with marabout feathers. The cost of the first mentioned was $1,200.

SHAWL COSTUMES.

"Bejonia" or shawl costumes were introduced here last spring and made a certain impression, but the want of their originality, With-in a few weeks they have re-appeared and will undoubtedly achieve a brief popularity, as they are simple, inexpensive and very convenient.

The most of those on exhibition are made of plain grey mixed long shawls, which are cut right across, one-half sewing for the skirt and half is made up with a fringe as heading, the other furnishing the material for a half-fitting jacket with wide sleeves and basques of unequal lengths to which the fringe is added. The skirt is closed at the back and laid in large box plaits. It is open in front and looped up in three large folds at the sides over any dark skirt, which, in length, the shawl is forming only a long upper skirt and jacket. Made complete they cost only twelve to fifteen dollars, and will be in the range which those who like something "cheap and easy" and are not afraid of seeing themselves repeated at every street corner. Shawls of white and black check and Scotch plaid will doubtless be utilized in this way in the season's advances.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The times of buff linen and white muslin which have been worn so largely for years, or colored silk skirts, will be repeated in wool *satine*, in cashmere and in alpaca over silk, poplin and *merino*, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently cool to warrant it.

The fashion is as prevalent abroad as in this country, but the Paris the limits of white muslin over colored silk is well observed, and lined with colored saranet and bordered with white lawn. Everything with the distinctively elegant the coming season, and those who do not wish to be seen among the herd will be fain to console themselves with silk-faced tweeds. The new cloth and velvet cloaks simulate the coat and vest, with a mantle to match it.

We talk about novelties, but in fact everything we get is a resurrection of some old dry bones of the past.

High bodies for winter house dresses are cut with a postillion basque, formed by one large lock plait in the back of the body.

Pointed waists do not advance very rapidly in popularity as yet. The principal dressmakers are cut with a deep point in the back, which springs out over the tournure instead of laying close to the figure, as formerly.

Hooped skirts are a trifle larger, but have not yet got beyond eighty inches.

Gored skirts are a trifle larger, but have not yet got beyond eighty inches